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2 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK

Navy Units Land at Zamboanga and Completely Occupy City

Stiff Enemy Resistance Crushed During Landing

69 JAPANESE SAVED

The successful landing of Imperial Navy Units at Zamboanga, a key point at the western extremity of Mindanao Island, on March 2 was announced on Thursday at 4:30 p.m. by the Imperial Headquarters as follows:

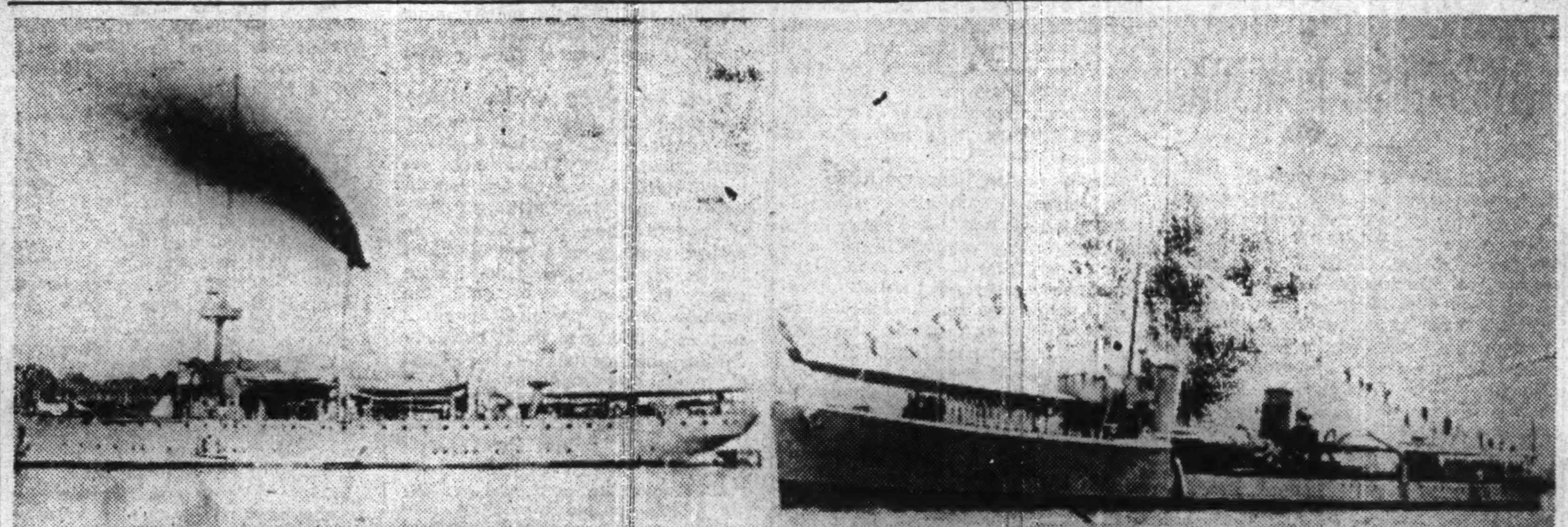
"Imperial Navy Units in the Philippines area effected a successful landing at Zamboanga, a key point at the western tip of Mindanao, on March 2, in the face of enemy resistance. After landing, they defeated the enemy in the locality and occupied the city completely."

KNOWN AS WIDEST CITY IN WORLD

Zamboanga is the capital of Zamboanga Province. It is 512 miles from Manila and 252 miles from Cebu. Its area covers 17,000 square miles and is known as the widest city in the world. It is a transhipping center to a great extent for Davao and other points on the southern Mindanao coast and for Jolo and the Sulu Sea. Copra and hemp come here for resale and shipment to Manila. The Tenth American Army has its barracks here, some 300 American troops having been stationed.

The enemy at Zamboanga offered stout resistance at first but his resistance was repulsed completely. Prior to his flight for the hinterland, the enemy set fire to many buildings, causing big fires. The local Japanese residents were interned at several places and much anxiety was at one time entertained with regard to their safety, but 69 Japanese women have already been rescued by the Japanese landing party. Every effort is now being made to rescue the remainder of the Japanese residents.

Imperial Navy Scores Again



Two enemy warships, a British destroyer and an American gunboat are the latest enemy vessels to be sunk by the victorious Imperial Navy. The sinkings occurred on March 2 and 3, in engagements off Tjilatjap, on Java Island. The victims are shown above. On the left is the 1,270-ton Asheville, American gunboat and on the right is seen the British destroyer Stronghold, of 905 tons.

Dutch Admit Japanese Pierce N. E. I. Defenses

SCORCHING EARTH

Two more enemy ships—a British destroyer and an American gunboat—were sent to the bottom by Japanese Naval Units in engagements off Tjilatjap on Java Island on March 2 and March 3 respectively, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Thursday. The communique says:

"Imperial Navy Units operating in the Indian Ocean south of Java Island caught sight of the British destroyer Stronghold on March 2 and the American gunboat Asheville on March 3 in the sea off Tjilatjap on Java Island and after brief engagements sank both of them. Our side sustained no damage in these actions."

TJILATJAP BEST PORT IN SOUTH JAVA

Tjilatjap is the best port on the south coast of Java Island, facing the Indian Ocean. It has the harbor office and oil refineries. A fortress is built at the eastern end of the city.

The British destroyer Stronghold, which was sunk by Imperial Naval Units, was built in 1919 and was of 905 tons. Her armaments consisted of three 10.2-centimeter guns, five machine-guns and four torpedo-tubes. Her speed was 31 nautical miles per hour. She had a crew of 98.

The American gunboat Asheville, which shared the fate of the Stronghold, was launched in July, 1918, and her tonnage was 1,270. Her armaments consisted of three 4-inch guns, two 3-inch guns, and three 1-inch guns. Her speed was 12 nautical miles, and she carried a crew of 185.

JAPANESE AIR SUPERIORITY IS ADMITTED

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—The Netherlands East Indies High Command admitted today that although fierce Allied resistance is continuing throughout Java, the Japanese have seized command of the air, thereby aiding the formidable Japanese advance on all fronts, it was learned here from Batavia today. It was further announced that Japanese air formations conducted damaging raids over an airfield in Bandoeng yesterday, damaging military establishments and setting fire to several Dutch planes on the ground.

Meanwhile, Dutch warplanes countered Japanese raids with air assaults on Japanese occupied airdromes in Java, it was disclosed. Scorched earth measures are being pursued in the Netherlands East Indies, but the destruction of food supplies probably will not be attempted, the Batavia announcement stated. It was additionally indicated that destruction of properties and equipment without official sanction is prohibited.

DUTCH USE SCORCHED EARTH TACTICS

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—The Dutch High Command issued a communique this afternoon acknowledging that Japanese Forces in Java have pierced the allied defense lines at several points and ordered the destruction of everything which would be of use to the Japanese, according to a United Press report received here from San Francisco today. The defense of Java has now become extremely difficult, and it is apparent that the allied armies cannot stop the Japanese advance. The Netherlands Government reportedly has called the commanders of the Dutch troops and ordered them to fight to the last man even after they have been cut off and isolated from the main forces.

The allied fleet suffered a heavy blow by the loss of several cruisers in the battle of Java last week, the report said, adding that it was this loss of the fleet which enabled the Japanese to overwhelm the allied army with superior forces. It was pointed out that the allied army had held the Japanese Forces for two days and three nights at their point of landing. British volunteer troops are engaged in fierce battle with the Japanese Forces near Bandoeng, the report said.

STAVEREN TO SUCCEED HELFRICH

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—Rear-Admiral J. J. A. van Staveren will succeed Vice-Admiral C. E. I. Helfrich as Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Fleet, according to reports received here today.

CANBERRA CABINET MAPS OUT DEFENSE

Important Decision Reached in Political and Strategic Fields By Government

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—The Australian War Cabinet, which has been in secret session since last month, was reported here today by a Reuters dispatch from London to have arrived at important decisions in the political and strategic fields for the defense of Australia and New Zealand.

Concrete plans based on the Australian Cabinet's decisions reportedly will be submitted to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for approval by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, respectively.

Meanwhile, a representative of the Australian Government in London declared in connection with the decision reached by the Australian Cabinet that Australia hopes the United States will maintain supply lines to Australia by strengthening its Pacific fleet and, at the same time, that Great Britain will safeguard its supply line in the Indian Ocean.

Australia is a base for future operations against Japan, and the United States ought to give full support to Australia, he said.

Pointing out that Japanese Forces already have captured many strategic points in the southwest Pacific, he said, Australia is now threatened from the north and east.

With the spreading of military operations to Australia, India and Burma, Japan will be in a position to attack the sea lanes between Australia and the United States, South Africa, and the Middle East, he concluded.

Labor Shortage Felt

Domei

SAIGON, March 5.—An indication of extreme shortage of labor in Australia was revealed by an Australian radio intercepted here today announcing the organization of a labor corps which will include men up to 65 years of age.

Specialists may be subject to draft, according to the report, which added that strict army discipline will be imposed.

SHIMADA CALLS FOR BIG UNITED EFFORT

Must Not Fear Enemy's Petty Guerilla Warfare Says Navy Minister

Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, in his address to the prefectural Governors at Thursday's session of the Gubernatorial Conference, exhorted the Japanese public not to be alarmed in the least even if petty guerilla warfare is resorted to by the enemy. The gist of his speech as reported by Domei, follows:

"The smashing of the enemy's military strength together with the strengthening and fostering of Japan's war might is enabling this country to achieve the objective of the War of Greater East Asia. However, even the bottom strength of the United States and Britain, which have been fostering their rearmament programs for a long time, should not be held in contempt. The Japanese Empire should not be elated over its initial war victory under any circumstances. It is hoped the prefectural Governors will guide the people in such a manner as to enable full cooperation in mobilizing the total national strength in both the material and spiritual domains, thereby concentrating on military warfare and construction warfare. Whether or not Japan is able to increase and replenish its national strength quickly in the future depends solely upon the national efforts on construction.

Modern War Different

"Modern warfare has differed considerably in aspect and substance from the time of the Sino-Japanese War and Russo-Japanese War. In spite of the Empire's successive war victories, more or less rampant enemy guerilla warfare must be anticipated in the sphere of Japan's domination. This can be gleaned from the fact that Japanese and German submarines are very active along the coasts of the American mainland, in the face of the vigorous guard of that country, in an effort to destroy enemy trade and commerce, and to bombard military establishments on the coasts.

"It is necessary for you to explain to the people, whenever a chance presents itself, these characteristic traits of modern warfare and to tell them not to be led astray by guerilla warfare. I ask you sincerely to tell them to become more determined than ever to surmount all obstacles, assuring them of the per-

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600 KILLED IN PARIS BY BRITISH BOMBING

1,000 Wounded—Over 200 Houses Wrecked in Boulogne Bilancour District

WHOLE FRANCE INCENSED

Nation Rising as One Man Against Cowardly R.A.F. Attacks

Domei

VICHY, March 4.—The sudden and indiscriminate mass air raid on Paris last night by British aircraft is believed here today to have killed some 600 civilians and wounded 1,000 persons.

Clouds hid the British planes as they flew over the city, taking the citizens entirely by surprise, it is said. In the crowded Boulogne Bilancour district, where casualties were heaviest, some 200 houses are estimated to have been destroyed.

The well-known pottery manufactures of Setres and the Rodin Museum reportedly have been severely damaged.

Widespread Indignation

D.N.B.

VICHY, March 4.—The French Secretary-General for Information on Wednesday night issued the following comment on the bombing of the suburbs of Paris by the R.A.F.:

It has now definitely been established that England, not content with the acts of terror taking place from time to time in Paris, does not hesitate in her hatred to take revenge on the hard suffering working population of Paris which has been disarmed completely by the war. The working class of men in the suburbs of Paris cannot be deceived any longer about these facts. The country is rising as one man against this British cowardice. France's indignation which has already been expressed on the occasion of the cowardly British attacks on Mers el Kebir and Syria is deep and the country is mourning for the victims of this latest British outrage. British bombs are not only dropped on harmless villages, fishering boats and road workers. Now Paris has to pay its war tribute to British hatred.

The air attack on Paris during the night from Tuesday to Wednesday was the first air raid on the French capital since the outbreak of this war. This was being noted with the greatest attention by competent quarters in Vichy when the staggering news of the British bombing of the Paris suburbs arrived. It is pointed out that during the French campaign in summer 1940, after the collapse of the French army, the German military leaders abstained from launching air attacks on Paris and that at that time, whenever the possibility of a German air attack on the French capital was discussed, British propaganda declared that a bombing of this "gaily lighted city" would be the worst shock to culture.

It was also pointed out in competent quarters in Vichy that leaflets had been dropped by the British planes over Paris asserting that the Paris population would welcome such attacks. Moreover, these leaflets state. "Should civilians be killed this is regrettable but unavoidable." General opinion is that British cynicism could hardly be carried any further. It is further pointed out that, when the dastardly at-

(Continued on Page 2)

Noted Artists to Reproduce on Canvas Japan's Brilliant Victories in South

With a view to introducing and preserving in vivid pictorial forms the aspects of the brilliant victories and the activities of the Imperial Forces now operating in the southern regions, the War Ministry expects to dispatch 15 prominent artists of both Japanese and European schools to Malaya, the Philippines and other sectors at the middle of this month, reports Domei.

The operations and activities of the Japanese Army, Naval and Air Forces have hitherto been reported by the members of the military press corps and the correspondents of newspaper offices to homeland as well as to the whole world.

The military authorities, however, wishing to introduce directly to the public in general as well as to preserve to posterity the current large-scale southern campaign in appealing and impressing pictures, has recently decided on sending to the southern areas four artists of the Japanese school and 11 of the European school.

The artists selected are Ryushi Kawabata, Toyoshiro Fukuda, Hoshun Yamada and Kenji Yoshioka, who belong to the Japanese painting school; and Tsuguji Fujita, Usaburo Ihara, Kenichi Nakamura, Saburo Miyamoto, Manjiro Terauchi, Genichiro Inokuma, Ryohei Koiso, Takeshi Nakayama, Konosuke Tamura, Tomoyuki Shimizu and Goro Tsuruta of the European school.

The painters are expected to complete their works before December 1 this year.

Subsequently, the productions will be exhibited in Tokyo for the first time on December 8, the commemoration day of the start of the Greater East Asia War, and then displayed in leading cities of the whole country.

Furthermore, the War Ministry is expecting to hold exhibition of those war pictures in several principal parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Prior to the dispatch of these 15 artists, six talented painters of the European school including Junkichi Mukai, have already gone to Malaya, the Philippines, Burma and Java and have been engaged in painting pictures, which are to be donated to the War Picture Gallery in the Imperial Palace.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

NEW ALLIED NAVAL BASE IN COLOMBO

SHANGHAI, March 5.—With the fall of Singapore, and the imminent occupation of Surabaya and the naval base in Java by the Japanese Navy, naval circles here believed that the Allies are attempting to convert Colombo, on the island of Ceylon in the Indian Ocean, into a naval base for their fleet. According to these quarters, the Allies are now mobilizing their fleet and reorganizing their plan of offensive. It is believed that there are at least three capital ships, three aircraft carriers and 23 cruisers and destroyers, most of which are British with a sprinkling of American and Dutch vessels now stationed at the new naval base.

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE AGAINST JAPAN IMPOSSIBLE

MADRID, March 5.—In view of the continued reverses suffered by the Allied forces in the Pacific, British Minister of Economic Warfare, Lord Woolton urged the Allies to abandon the idea and hope of winning the war against Japan through economic blockade. Admitting that the Japanese had complete control of the waters around Asia, Lord Woolton declared, "The Allies will have to plan a new method of attack immediately, otherwise they will be blockaded from East Asia."

LESS MEAT AND BUTTER FOR ENGLAND

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The war in the Southwest Pacific is beginning to bear heavily upon the lives of the Englishmen. According to reports, very little meat and butter shipments are finding their way to England owing to the reverses suffered by the British forces in Malaya and due also to the extension of the war to Australia and New Zealand. The reports indicate that further drastic cut in meat and butter rations will be made shortly, while tea, which was hitherto considered as one of the essentials in the life of the Britisher, is now an item of luxury. It is also feared that the sugar ration also will be drastically reduced. A rationing system for coffee, cocoa, spices and other products may soon be put into effect.

ROOSEVELT PRAYS FOR DIVINE GUIDANCE

SHANGHAI, March 5.—In face of the continued reverses suffered by the Allied forces, even President Roosevelt who has once boasted of possessing the most powerful fighting forces appealed to God for aid. Accompanied by several aides, President Roosevelt, busy as he claims to be, took time out this morning and went to church to ask for divine guidance.

AGREEMENT REACHED TO EXCHANGE ENVOYS

Japan and America Decide to Send Diplomats to Mozambique, East Africa

NO ACCORD WITH LONDON

Central and South American Nations Which Severed Relations Also Included

A fundamental understanding has been reached between Japan and the United States for the exchange of diplomats and nationals between the two countries, the Foreign Office announced at 4 p.m. Thursday.

It is said that the understanding, also includes the exchange of diplomats and nationals between Japan and those Central and South American countries which have severed diplomatic relations with Japan.

The exchange will take place at Lourenco Marquez, Mozambique, East Africa, where the Japanese diplomats and nationals will proceed from Rio de Janeiro, it is understood.

It will be recalled that the Foreign Office has been negotiating with Britain and the United States for the exchange of diplomats and if possible, nationals, through Spain, Switzerland and other countries, which are entrusted with Japanese interests in these enemy countries.

The Foreign Office announcement as translated by Domei reads:

"A basic understanding has been reached between Japan and the United States for the mutual exchange of diplomats and consular officials as well as nationals of the two countries.

"Negotiations now are continuing on detailed items.

"No progress was seen, however, in similar negotiations between Japan and Britain because the attitude of Britain still remains unknown."

It has been decided that as the route for the exchange of these diplomats they will be taken to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil and proceed then to Lourenco Marquez on the eastern coast of Mozambique, Portuguese colony in South Africa, where the exchange will be made.

NAZI FIRMS IN SHANGHAI MAKE DONATION TO ARMY

On the occasion of the fall of Singapore, German firms in Shanghai, through the German Chamber of Commerce, have donated 1,000,000 cigarettes to the Japanese Army and Navy, as an expression of the deep interest with which the local German community follows the victorious course of Japan's military operations, states the Transocean News Agency.

German Consul-General Fischer, accompanied by the chairmen of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gadow and Dr. Probst, personally called on Admiral Arata Oka and General Hachiro Tanouye to inform them of the donation, and at the same time expressed their heartiest congratulations on the fall of Singapore.

The donation was accepted by the representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy as a token of German-Japanese comradeship.

Minami Coming Here

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, was scheduled to leave Keijo for Tokyo this morning in order to submit reports on the general administration of Chosen. The Governor-General is expected to return to his post about March 25, after conferring with the central Government authorities on matters under his jurisdiction.

Hatta Going to Nagoya

Yoshiaki Hatta, Railway Minister, will visit the Atsuta Shrine on March 8, to report his assumption of the Railway portfolio. Leaving for Nagoya at 9 a.m. March 8 by the express Tsubame, Mr. Hatta will make a tour of inspection of the Nagoya Railway Bureau and the Railway Institute.

MORE QUICK ACTION NEEDED IN AIR RAIDS

People Ordered to Take Fire Prevention Measures as Soon As Siren Is Blown

COOLNESS REQUISITE

Commander Kondo Urges Nation Not to Lose Composure Under Any Circumstances

Following the enemy air raid on Minamitorijima Isle on Wednesday morning, the Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry exhorted the people to take more swift and prompt precautionary measures against air raids, immediately on the issuance of the air raid siren. The instructions issued by the Ministry stated:

"1. On the issue of the air raid signal, the warning should be conveyed to the chiefs of neighborhood associations by members of the fire and defense corps or chiefs of street associations, and through the chiefs of neighborhood associations to each household of their respective associations. In many instances, it is observable that people attend to the control of lights and other precautionary measures only after they have been duly apprised of air raid warnings by this means. This negative attitude must be done away with, and all people must act promptly as soon as they learn of air raid warnings over the radio or from bulletin boards. It is also desirable that chiefs of neighborhood associations should lose no time in conveying such warnings to each household within their respective jurisdictions when they have received them over the radio or through other channels, without awaiting the formal communication from the higher organizations.

"2. When the air raid warning is on, people should stay indoors as much as possible and it is not proper to stop and hold up traffic or take shelter off roads simultaneously with the issue of air raid warnings. Such precautionary measures need not be taken when enemy planes are not within sight or hearing or when Japanese anti-aircraft guns have not yet started firing.

"3. When the air raid warning is issued, care of fire, provision of water and the adjustment of air defense equipment of various kinds must be quickly attended to. At night time, the control of lights and other air defense measures must be taken speedily. It seems that the manner of the public's response to the air raid warnings is not yet up to the mark.

"4. The regulation of traffic at rush hours is far from perfect, so that those in charge are called upon to make special efforts."

War of Nerves

Commander Shinichi Kondo (Navy), Chief of the First Section of the First Department of the Information Board, in a press interview on March 5th when the first air raid warning was sounded in Tokyo, stated that a war of nerves is what the enemy has in mind, warning the nation to remain cool and collected. He said that surprise and intermittent air raids are fully to be expected and that the nation need not be alarmed by them. All that the nation has to do is to be cool-headed and demonstrate to the full the results of its training and preparedness. In no circumstances should it lose its presence of mind. The enemy aims at the creation of consternation in the Japanese nation. It is the moral effect rather than actual material damage which he has in view. To be thrown into consternation by such a trifling incident would be playing into the enemy's hands. It is desirable that the easy-going manner in which some people have hitherto been going about their air defense drill should be discarded at this opportunity and that the entire nation should engage in the air defense work in real earnest, Commander Kondo stated.

The naval officer further said that it is extremely difficult for the enemy to carry out air raids repeatedly from aircraft-carriers. He repeated that the object of the enemy's air raids is to demoralize the Japanese nation, and urged the nation to meet such raids calmly, no matter how often they may take place, confident of its ability to repulse them.

Preparedness Stressed

Commander Yamashita, aviation staff member of the Yokosuka Naval Station, who is entrusted with the important duty of defending Japan from the air, had the following to say on the first blowing of air raid sirens since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War over the southern and northern districts of Kanto early Thursday morning, according to Domei:

"Operations of the Imperial Navy are formulated on the basis of complete eradication of enemy raids. When the operations are achieved, there will be absolutely no air raids on Japan. Japan, however, is fighting a war now and naturally it is difficult to eliminate enemy air raid absolutely at present. Of course, the military authorities in this country have well-prepared anti-air raid weapons such as airplanes, anti-aircraft guns and others, but it is hoped the people leave nothing undone in counteracting air raids. I should like to add that the spiritual preparedness, is ever important in coping with any wartime situation."

Raid Insignificant

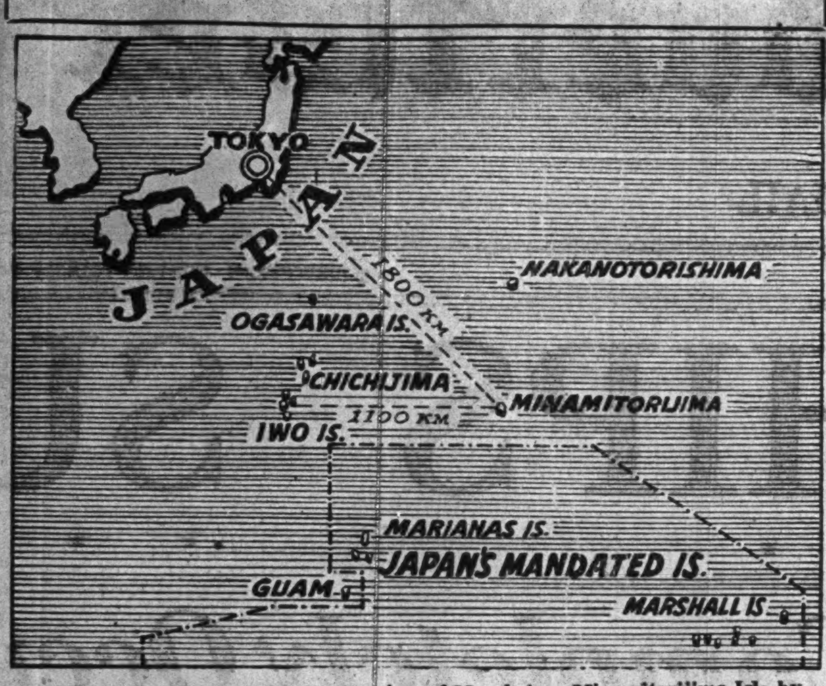
Minamitorijima Isle, a small island isolated in the Pacific, is situated in lat. 24.14 degrees N. and long. 154 degrees E. at a point about 2,000 kilometers southeast of the mainland of Japan and some 1,000 kilometers east of Ogasawara. It was formerly called the Marcus Island.

The first person to set foot on this island was a Japanese named Shinroku Mizutani. His visit to the Minamitorijima Isle took place in 1896 and in 1898 the place was officially proclaimed as a Japanese territory. Simultaneously with this official proclamation, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Ogasawara branch of the Tokyo Prefectural Office. The island is 13 kilometers in circumference, being a coral island less than five meters above water. Its special products are rock phosphate, coconuts, bonito, etc. On the southern coast of the coral island is a hamlet which is called Mizutani after the discoverer of the island. According to the census taken in 1935, it was then inhabited by only five persons.

It is obvious that the raid on this isolated island is of no practical value. The object of the enemy's bombing of the island was clearly for demonstration, in order to appease disgruntled public opinion within the enemy nations. The enemy's choice of this isolated island as the objective of his aerial attack is of a piece with the attack on Otori Island (Wake Island) by an enemy squadron on February 24. Both raids reveal the cowardice of the American forces. In the eyes of the Japanese Forces, the raid on Minamitorijima Isle hardly deserves the name of an air raid, but the American forces will probably play it up as a big air raid.

The enemy's air raid on the island was nipped in the bud due to the joint and close cooperation of the military and the people in perfecting air defenses. The great efforts of members of fire and air prevention corps are considerably appreciated in this connection, states Domei. However, the enemy's surprise air raids are expected to increase with the approach of warm weather and it is earnestly hoped that further concerted efforts of the Government and people in air defense be intensified, the same agency adds.

Attack on Isle Foiled



The air raid attack on the morning of March 4 on Minamitorijima Isle by the enemy air force took place 1,800 kilometers off Tokyo, a very good distance from the capital of Japan. As may be seen on the map, Minamitorijima Isle is only the size of a pin head. The enemy which lost seven planes in the attack must have learned that it is a very expensive and dangerous proposition to attack any part of the Japanese Empire.

SHIMADA CALLS FOR BIG UNITED EFFORT

(Continued From Page 1)

fect solidarity of the Government and people and lead them to steep themselves in serving the State through their respective vocations in self-complacency.

"If they express fear at the thought of going fishing because an enemy submarine or two may infest Japan's coastal waters and, if they hesitate to carry materials necessary for the war situation, this means that they lack a solid idea that the Japanese nation as a whole is absorbed in war. Such an attitude is one that should not be followed by the subjects of the Japanese Empire. To make a long story short, the War of Greater East Asia can be achieved only when the Japanese people are firmly convinced that they, one and all, are fighting on the battlefield."

Opens at 9 O'clock

The third-day session of the Gubernatorial Conference was convened at the Home Ministry at 9 a.m. Thursday.

At the outset, Genki Abe, vice-president of the Planning Board explained in detail the material mobilization programs and also the production expansion plans, as well as various principal measures related to the Greater East Asia Construction Council and others.

Matters under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry were taken up for discussion at 10:30 a.m., when Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Education Minister, gave an address concerning an educational reform necessary to meet the wartime situation and educational facilities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the course of the afternoon's session which was devoted to deliberations on matters belonging to the War and Navy Offices, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in the capacity as War Minister, made clear various pivotal programs which are tied to wartime military affairs, urging prefectural chiefs to exert their utmost efforts in executing their duties.

Reports submitted by Lieutenant-General Akira Muto, and Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka, respectively directors of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office and of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Office, on the latest war situation marked the conclusion of the day's session.

Chlorine Shortage in Colombia

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 23.—The chlorine shortage in Colombia is resulting in grave problems since in many communities the drinking water can no longer be disinfected, according to reports received here from Bogota. In this connection it was stressed this chlorine deliveries from the U.S. are becoming increasingly difficult as the result of the war.

600 KILLED IN PARIS BY BRITISH BOMBING

(Continued From Page 1)

tacks were made recently against members of the German occupation army, they were preceded by systematic British and De Gaullist propaganda campaigns. During the last few weeks, American and British broadcasting stations have been continuously stirring up the hatred of the French people against the French Government and Marshal Petain. The purpose of these hostile actions and the ridiculous accusation against France and her policy have now become rather evident. Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan who stayed in Paris during the British raids and who has already visited the scenes of destruction, immediately sent the Chief of the Civil Cabinet and his representative for naval affairs to the bombed areas and to the hospitals where he had gifts distributed to the wounded.

'New Crime by Churchill'

The British bombing raid on Paris is characterized by the German Press as a new crime committed by Churchill. It is pointed out that the landing of British parachutists on the French coast and the night raid on Paris were the 1942 style of British war efforts adding that a regime revealing such a mentality does not deserve better than be battered down without mercy. German editorials particularly stress that the German troops during the battle of France intentionally spared Paris.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes: "The bombing of Paris adds up well with the former outrages of the British against the life of Frenchmen, Dutchmen and other civilians of countries, formerly allied with England. It actually shows Britain's real face toward the Continent and the peoples of Europe. The raid on Paris is a crime, born out of desperation. England's situation is critical. The British people are profoundly uneasy. Under this pressure Churchill had to change the course which led to the Cabinet changes by which he gave way to Communism in his own country.

"In their helpless rage over the incessant defeats on all fronts, Britain continues to undertake against her former allies a series of shameless outrages. Starting with Oran and Dakar, the British carried out attacks with long-range bombers which ought to have been employed on other theaters of war which, however, might have been a little more risky than a bombing assault on Paris. Perhaps this murderous outrage against the civilian population of Paris was meant to pacify the Bolshevist ally who, with ever increasing impatience, urges Britain to undertake military operations."

British Attack Lifeboats

Transocean

VICHY, February 23.—The attack made by three British bombers eight days ago near Hourtin, off the French west coast, on French fishing vessels resulted in 31 victims, it is officially announced here.

Bombs were dropped on the steamers Rence Cameleyre and Jules Pierre and the lifeboats of these ships were machine-gunned by the British planes.

Each vessel lost 13 men. Five men of another French fishing vessel were frozen dead after a prolonged cruise following the British attack.

Several survivors reached La Rochelle wounded by machine-gun bullets.

Most of the victims were inhabitants of the fishing village of Arcachon.

BURMESE LEAVE CAPITAL

People Told to Use Only Port of Akyab in Evacuating

Domei

BANGKOK, March 4.—With the number of evacuees from the Rangoon area swelling daily, British authorities in Burma have designated Akyab, seaport in western central Burma, as the only port of disembarkation for Calcutta, reports arriving here revealed today.

The evacuees must proceed northward to Prome and then to Akyab, according to the order, which, at the same time, strictly prohibited the use of the southwestern seaports Bassein, Sandoway and Tongo to civilian refugees.

Postwomen in Italy

Transocean

ROME, February 22.—For the first time women are being employed to deliver mail here. This is being done to release further men for war industries.

NEW WORLD CULTURE SEEN IN PACIFIC AREA

Japanese Spokesman at Shanghai Says Japan Must Be Viewed as Dynamic Nation

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, February 24.—"The Pacific will command the attention of the world as a new theater in which we may see a new drama presented and where a fusion of the western and eastern cultures will take place and lead to a better understanding among all the nations," said Torao Kawasaki, spokesman for the Japanese Embassy at today's press conference held at the Palace Hotel.

The spokesman gave a vivid description of Japan, which he described as a land of contrast, a land of mystery in foreign eyes.

In order to have a better understanding of Japan, foreign observers should not only view that nation as something static but also as something dynamic, Mr. Kawasaki said. In a sense, the spokesman added, one might regard Japan as a land of confusion, but on the dynamic side, that country is a land of continuity.

The speaker set down the conservative side of the Island Empire regarding its politics and life, but warned that foreign observers should not overlook the progressive side of Japan. Although this sounds rather contradictory, nevertheless it is true, stressed the spokesman.

Japanese Are Unapproachable

The Japan of antiquity, with its quaint manners, habits and conventions together with the feelings felt by foreign observers that the Japanese people are unapproachable and hard to understand is something that foreign observers find it hard to describe when this situation is contrasted with the fact that the Japanese people are open and broadminded, as witness the remarkable progress made by that country since she emerged from her insular seclusion some 80 or 90 years ago to become the modern country that she is today, Mr. Kawasaki pointed out.

Since that time, the Japanese people have been observing and learning from the western countries.

Foreigners who have visited Japan come away with the indelible impression that the Island Empire is a land of natural beauty with scintillating landscapes, the inland seas, the green islands, the colorful kimonos, its gardens and temples of exquisite and gorgeous grandeur, the paper lanterns and Mesdames Butterflies, as superbly depicted by Lafcadio Hearn in his novels portraying Japanese scenes and life—these are something that border on the fantastic, but they are nevertheless arresting, sounding unreal and imaginary, and yet real as Japan is seen today, the spokesman said.

The static part of Japan, Mr. Kawasaki said, is connected with her arts, theaters, music, ceremonial tea and Japanese poetry.

And in contrast with these, Japan, when it is observed as a sustained whole, is also a land of calamity and poverty. Yet it is not easy for foreign observers to escape noticing the calmness and majestic poise of the Japanese people in their culture and in their civility.

Have Different Types

But the Japanese people might also be described as possessing different types—for instance, as the rocky or volcanic types. Human nature, Mr. Kawasaki said, is molded as much by heredity as by environment, but especially more so by environment. The eruptions of volcanoes and wars are good examples, the spokesman declared.

On the other hand, Japan can also be seen as a country engaged in a great struggle, caused by such extraneous influences as limited land versus a growing population. The country is highly industrialized, and is seeking for markets overseas. But the overseas markets have been closed to the Island Empire, while her land area is limited. The result is the present state of affairs in the Pacific, Mr. Kawasaki declared.

One of the characteristic points that is not to be overlooked is the creative power of the Japanese nation. The Japanese people have learned much from the West. About 80 or 90 years ago, Japan began to re-fashion her national life. Japanese students were sent to study in England, France, Germany and the United States. A sudden change in Japan was noticeable during that period. As a result of this thirst for knowledge of things western, the Island Empire produced such prominent personalities as Prince Ito and others of world fame. Through a study of western sciences and arts, these Japanese students brought back to Japan new ideas. They began to set themselves to bring about changes in their form of government, which also deeply affected the social order, and by 1889, the country promulgated her Constitutional Government. Japan at that time had not yet enjoyed tariff autonomy, and her condition might be likened to the conditions in China today.

Too Progressive

As a result of observing and taking in too much of everything abroad, Japan soon suffered from indigestion. A general reaction soon set in; Japan was in actual fact too progressive. But conditions in Japan gradually began to settle down. It was a period of careful digestion and assimilation and of absorbing only the nutritious portions for the purpose of building the modern Japan of today, Mr. Kawasaki said.

Japan developed the art of peace as well as of war. Naval and military developments, the merchant marine industry, medicine, philosophy, music and applied sciences, the industrial system, social organization and the philanthropic ideas began to take root in Japan about this period.

Slowly but steadily, the new ideas from the west made a fusion with the existing old state of things in Japan.

China and India had made contacts with the west much earlier than Japan, but both these countries failed to adapt themselves, whereas in Japan one could find a combination of the old and the new, the spokesman said. "Japan is today a melting pot of world culture," Mr. Kawasaki pointed out.

Referring to the United States, the spokesman declared that America had much to learn from Oriental culture and civilization.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1942.

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Homeland Is Also the Front Line

HOCHI.—Thirty enemy planes raided Minamitorijima isle at dawn on March 4, and these raiders were repulsed by Japanese Forces, with the loss of seven planes on the enemy's side. This fact shows that any point in the wide expanse of the Pacific is strongly defended by Japanese Forces, if it is worth protection at all. It is difficult to find adequate words of thanks to the Japanese officers and men who keep any distant and isolated isle of Japanese territory secure from hostile invasion. It is well for all on the home front to be on their mettle and make redoubled efforts to defend their land.

It is still fresh in our memory that a Japanese submarine shelled the Californian coast the other day and struck terror into the American mind. Minamitorijima is an isolated Isle located at a distance some 2,000 kilometers from Tokyo, but it is Japanese territory all the same, and the enemy raid on this island was the first raid that the enemy made on Japanese territory since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

It is all owing to the mighty strength of the Imperial Forces that the mainland of Japan and the seas near this country have not yet been raided by the enemy, but in view of the great striking power of modern arms, it is rather unnatural that the mainland of Japan has so far been free from hostile raids. In Europe, not only the capitals of the defeated countries such as London and Paris, but even Berlin, the capital of victorious Germany, has been subject to air raids. It is in such circumstances impossible to say that Japan Proper will remain immune from hostile air raids. The entire nation must realize that the homeland is also the front line and take every possible step to successfully defend our land against any air raid.

Fate of N.E.I. a Good Lesson For Others

CHUGAI SHOGYO—That the occupation of Java Island is imminent is clear from the war reports received since the landing of Japanese Forces on that island. The fate of Java is, indeed, virtually sealed now that the naval forces of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands are all but annihilated. The Netherlands East Indies' desperate and pathetic appeal to the United States and Britain for aid will be all in vain. The fate of Java means the fate of the Netherlands East Indies and if she becomes ruined the Netherlands East Indies has nobody but herself to blame, for she is only taking the consequences of her own foolish course.

That country took hostile action against Japan in sole reliance on the aid of the United States and Britain, but the United States is unable to supply to the Netherlands East Indies the arms for which payments have already been made. The United States and Britain have victimized many small States, and the Netherlands East Indies is only another example.

Crafty and deceitful, the United States and Britain may try to inveigle still more small countries into their camp, but it is well for all small countries to take lesson from the impending fate of the Netherlands East Indies and act accordingly.

Better Surrender

NICHI NICHI—Britain has "cleverly" shifted its responsibility of defending the Netherlands East Indies to the Netherlands, and this when it has dissolved the Southwestern Pacific Allied Headquarters and its Commander-in-Chief, General Archibald Wavell, has fled to India. This action has been made a target of scathing criticisms by Netherlands East Indies authorities in that the United States and Britain have coldly left the Netherlands East Indies in a marooned condition. By so saying, Batavia has also denounced the attitude of Wavell as "a rat deserting a sinking ship." This means Wavell fled from Java before anybody else when the "ship of Java" is about to sink. The Netherlands' indignation over this is quite natural.

To be blunt, however, the predicament in which the Netherlands East Indies finds itself came at its own invitation, as a result of its lack of foresight. It will be useless any longer for it to blame the insincerity and cruelty of the United States and Britain. Before the Japan-Netherlands negotiations were started, Japan often urged the Batavia Government to reconsider its attitude . . . to awaken to the fact that the innermost idea of these countries was to utilize the Netherlands East Indies to the uttermost as their defensive bulwark. Now that the Netherlands East Indies has lost its strategic value as such, it is only too natural that the United States and Britain forsake it. Had the United States and Britain not forsaken the Netherlands East Indies at this moment, this would have been really difficult for us to understand.

Consider the United States and British attitude. To them this is a war to protect their own interests. Already in Europe many countries have been utilized and discarded by Britain as its defensive ramparts. What followed was their national ruin, experiences more sad and bitter than they have ever tasted. Behind Britain ever stands the United States, which is its accomplice. That the Netherlands East Indies was dragged into the vortex of the war was because the AB Powers sought to utilize that country to resist Japan, nothing more. Under the prevailing military condition there is no room for the United States and Britain to render even an iota of their military aid to Batavia. Wavell is wise and smart enough to flee to India as a defeated general. He has a keen insight into the situation to say the least.

Vigorous excuses are being voiced by the United States and Britain, these nations declaring that they have not forsaken Java. What shameful excuses this will turn out to be. Now that the American, British and Dutch United Fleet on the Southwestern Pacific is annihilated and the Japanese Forces are enlarging their operations after their landing on Java, the fate of not only Java, but that of the whole Netherlands East Indies is doomed. Roosevelt declared at the time of Japan's attack on the Philippines, "If the United States wishes to successfully defend the Philippines, it will have to send 1,000,000 troops and 1,000 warships and ships, but the United States today has no such reinforcements to dispatch." The same can be said of its defense of the Netherlands East Indies.

Britain has been driven to an extremity such as it will have to defend India by all means even at the sacrifice of Australia. The United States finds itself in a plight where it must find means by which to overcome the mounting menace which is the Japanese Navy. How can it be possible for them both to find enough room to come to the rescue of the Netherlands East Indies. Even the New York Times has definitely admitted that the fall of Java, when realized, will mean a decisive defeat of the Allies on the initial stage of the Pacific warfare. If the Netherlands East Indies authorities are wise enough to recognize this situation rightly, they will cease firing, as they face sure defeat, and surrender to Japan. Defeat is defeat, but by surrendering they will take a "wise step" in that this will save even one more man from the havoc of war.

HUNGARY LIMITS PAYING OF DIVIDENDS FOR 1942

With Directors' Fees Must Not Exceed Last Year's—Modifications Allowed

Transocean

BUDAPEST, February 21.—Dividends and directors' fees paid out by business undertakings in Hungary this year may not exceed those paid last year, according to an announcement made today.

Certain modifications are permissible. Companies which paid no dividend last year, for instance, may pay out one per cent this year, and those which paid less than four per cent last year may increase this amount by one per cent provided it does not exceed four per cent.

Companies which were founded after December 31, 1938, and which paid no dividend last year may pay out five per cent, as an exception, this year.

Frenchmen for Germany

Transocean

PARIS, February 23.—More and more Frenchmen volunteering for work in Germany, are leaving for Germany according to the Nouveaux Temps. Women whose husbands are already working in Germany are following them in many cases.

COOPERATION WITH REICH URGED ON CZECH YOUTH

School Minister Tells Them to Be Loyal and Serve Hitler Faithfully

Transocean

PRAGUE, February 21.—The periodical of the Czech youth, List Mladych, publishes an appeal to Czech youth today by the head of the Publicity Office and Minister of Schools, former Colonel Emanuel Moravec, headed, "Nothing against the Reich, nothing against the people!"

The article warns the youth that anyone acting against the Reich commits treason against his own people and undermines its vital energies. It stresses Czechs should be more far-sighted than their fathers and faith in the future of their own people must clearly and unconditionally be linked with absolute loyalty to the Greater German Reich.

"The more loyal and sincere citizens we are of the great German Reich, the more self-conscious and honest Czechs we shall be," the article states.

Together with German youth, it adds, Czech youth must keep the great aim in mind to serve the Fuehrer of all European people sincerely and loyally.

Seized Ships Revealed

Transocean

BERLIN, February 22.—The seven Soviet steamers pronounced confiscated by the Berlin Naval Prize Court yesterday are: the Khasan, 3,979 tons; the Elton, 1,798 tons; the Volgoles, 3,945 the Dniester, 3,580 tons; the Kaganovitch, 3,663 tons; the Tallinn, 4,470 tons; and the Magnitogorsk, 3,566 tons.

AMERICAN DEFENSES BELOW ACTUAL NEEDS

N.Y. Times Attacks Government Lack of Cooperation in Sarcastic Article

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 4.—The New York Times, aroused to choleric pitch by failure of the United States War and Navy Departments to clear up the mystery concerning the air raid alarm on the morning of February 25 which sent the population of the entire city of Los Angeles into hiding, asked wrathfully what would have happened if the planes really were enemy aircraft, according to a New York dispatch reaching here today.

No one yet knows the real facts of the incident, the paper pointed out. Some people saw "something like balloons and several planes," while others saw "several hundred aircraft caught in search-lights," the paper stated.

The Navy Department later announced that it was a false alarm, the paper reminded, while the War Department said that the planes were unidentified but that they were believed to belong to some commercial air line, the report stated.

The only exact facts known about the affair, the New York Times said caustically, are that 1,500 shells were fired by anti-aircraft batteries and slight damages were caused to buildings.

The New York Times asked why no interceptor aircraft were seen. The paper also asserted that the conflicting statements of the War and Navy Departments were a further example of the same lack of cooperation seen at Pearl Harbor.

If the aircraft were not identified, as the War Department announced, the paper demanded, why did anti-aircraft guns fire at the planes. If, it added, there were any planes and as long as they did fire, why could not the batteries bring down at least one of the craft which reportedly were flying at a height of 1,500 meters.

In any case, the only conclusion can be that coastal and air defenses are far below requirements, the paper concluded.

BORED BRITISH GETTING SICK OF HEARING LOSSES

Planned Retreats and Defeats Of Allies on All Fronts Disgust Public

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—The British and Americans at present are like boxers who, during the first rounds of a fight, have continuously taken hard blows, says the English periodical, Sphere, according to a London report.

The journal adds that one of the chief reasons why the last weeks have depressed the British public is the fact that the British have suffered reverses on all fighting fronts simultaneously.

For months, both Britain and the United States have had to put up with a series of humiliating defeats in the Pacific and later in North Africa.

It is tragic and at the same time boring to hear of nothing else but planned retreats, the journal observes.

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PREMIER INSTRUCTS CHINA LIAISON HEADS

Stresses Increased Responsibility, Calls for Redoubled Vigor in Efforts

Emphasizing that an increased responsibility has been imposed on the chiefs of liaison departments in China and Inner Mongolia of the China Affairs Board with the development of the War of Greater East Asia and calling their attention to the need of redoubled vigor in achieving the War, Premier Hideki Tojo delivered instructions on the first day of the Conference of Liaison Department Chiefs of the Board at the Premier's official residence Thursday morning.

The conference was attended by Major-General Seigi Shiozawa, Chief of the North China Liaison Department, Major-General Tamio Iwasaki, Chief of the Inner Mongolia, or Menchiang, Department, Vice-Admiral Taiji Ota, Chief of the Central China Liaison Department, Rear-Admiral Ryozo Fukuda, Chief of the Amoy Liaison Department, Captain Shinki Ogata, in charge of the Tsingtao detached office of the North China Liaison Department, and Shinrokuro Hidaka, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Japanese Embassy, Nanking. The Board was represented by Premier Hideki Tojo, its President, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, vice-president, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, vice-president, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, another vice-president, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, acting Director-General of the Board, and Chiefs of all Departments of the same Board.

Reports were submitted by the respective chiefs on prevailing conditions in China and Inner Mongolia. Then Premier Tojo delivered his instructions. All conferees dined together and the conference continued into the afternoon at the Board with Lieutenant-General Oikawa in the chair.

Premier Tojo's Instructions

Premier Tojo's instructions follow:

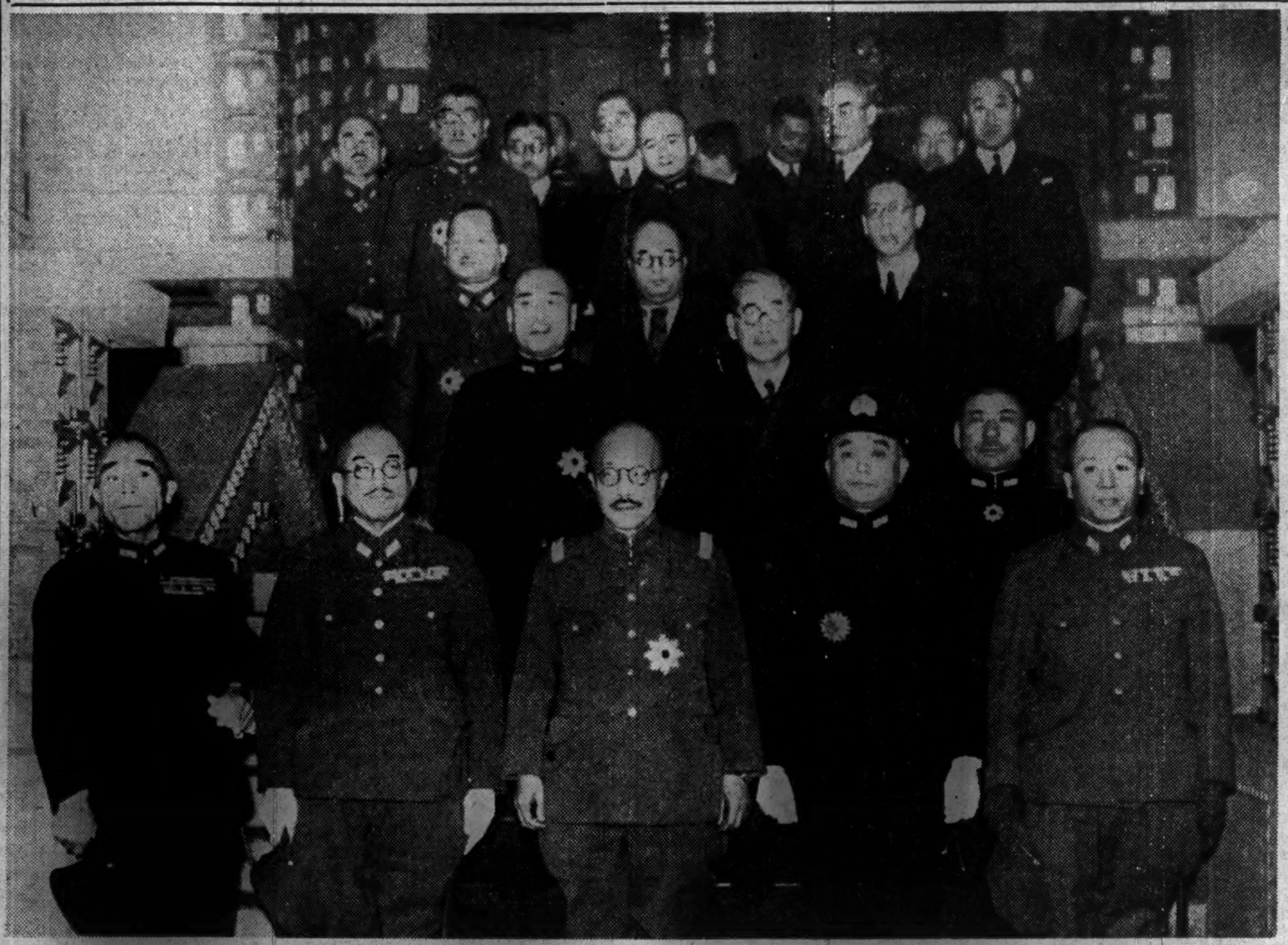
"The loyal and gallant Imperial Army and Navy Forces under the glorious Imperial might are carrying everything before them in the War of Greater East Asia. Singapore fell before them. The enemy forces in Southeastern Asia and in the Southwestern Pacific thus have been eliminated and with this the foundation of the Greater East Asia construction has been consolidated. This is really worthy of congratulation.

"The War of Greater East Asia, however, still is in its initial stage. The Japanese Empire must unfold its more positive military operations against the United States and Britain in the future. That efforts must be made to eradicate anti-Japanese sentiment from the minds of several hundred million Chinese people at this moment and thereby cause them to cooperate in a great sacred enterprise of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be said to be an axis of the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia. Viewed in this light, your responsibility and mission for a new construction in China are really momentous and great.

"I hope you think of this and then cooperate closely with various organizations on the spot and consolidate the foundation steadily with unbending energy and perfect solidity for a permanent destiny of the Empire. There is no need for the Empire to change its fundamental policy toward the disposal of the China question. In accordance with the policy already fixed, this country must accelerate the fostering and growth of the National Government of China and let it infiltrate its political power into the Chinese public and win the hearts of the people.

"Renewed efforts are necessary for Japan to enlighten the Chinese Government authorities and people in conformity with the fixed policy and to control and guide various measures appropriately, leaving no room for laxity in cooperation among Japan, Manchoukuo and China and thereby inducing China to coordinate more closely with Japan to the object of accomplishing the War of Greater East Asia."

Premier and China Liaison Chiefs



Emphasizing the increased responsibility now shouldered by the chiefs of liaison departments in China and Inner Mongolia of the China Affairs Board, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in an address to them on Thursday, stressed the need for redoubled vigor in achieving victory in the War of Greater East Asia. The chiefs assembled at the Premier's official residence Thursday morning. General Tojo is seen in the center foreground.

LANDING ON JAVA DEALS HEAVY BLOW TO CHUNGKING

Financial Support From Chinese Merchants There Comes to Abrupt Stop

In consequence of the successful landing of the Imperial Forces on Java Island, the financial support of the Chinese merchants there to Chungking has totally been suspended and the Chiang Kai-shek regime is facing a more gloomy and hopeless fate, says a dispatch sent from Canton to the Nichi Nichi Tuesday.

The monetary support of the Chinese merchants in Java has been completely stopped as a result of the successful drive of the Imperial Forces there and the overseas departments of the Kuomintang which have hitherto spread deep root in Java now find their function totally suspended.

According to unofficial statistics as given by a Hongkong newspaper of October 6, 1941, a tremendous sum of money had been donated to the Chungking regime since the start of the China Affair till October 1940. Expressed in figures, the donations are as follows:

51,150,346 Yuan in Patriotic Bonds,
6,265,138 Yuan in National Defense Bonds,
$2,915,883 in American Bonds and
£22,924 in British Bonds.

Most of this sum had been presented by the 6,000,000 Chinese residents in the South Seas. Now that almost all the southern areas have come under Japanese occupation, the source of financial support to Chungking will shortly be completely eliminated.

These Chinese merchants are sure to leave the Chiang Kai-shek regime and come to support the Nanking Government. Naturally the blow on Chungking will be doubled.

ALL ITALY MOURNS NOTED DUKE'S DEATH

Rome's Favorite Son Passes Away Quietly at 3:45 a.m. On March 3

Stefani

ROME, March 4.—All Italy was in deep mourning today upon the receipt of the news that H.H. the Duke of Aosta, one of Italy's favorite sons, had passed away while a prisoner of war.

H.H. the Duke of Aosta died on March 3, at 3:45 a.m. (Rome Time). At his bedside were General Nasi and Army Chaplain Lieutenant Boratti. Resting easily, the Duke of Aosta expressed great satisfaction for having spent his whole life in service for his fatherland, and with the last words of parting to the King Emperor of Italy and to the members of his family, he passed quietly away. Before he had fallen into a critical stage, the Duke had written an address of homage to the King Emperor of Italy and had made his last will.

3-Day Mourning

Immediately upon being informed of the death of the Duke of Aosta, the Duce proclaimed a three-day mourning and ordered flags to be flown at half-mast over all government buildings throughout the Kingdom in honor of the great hero. A telegram of condolence expressing deep sympathy on behalf of the Italians was sent by the Duce to the Dowager Duchess of Aosta.

Meanwhile the King Emperor of Italy had informed the Pope of the death of the Duke of Aosta. On the previous day, the Pope, learning of the critical condition of the Duke, had sent him a special benediction.

It has been announced that on the eighth day after the death of the Duke of Aosta, a solemn mass will be held in the Basilica of Santa Maria Degli Angeli in Rome.

Orders Half Mast

Domei

ROME, March 4.—All flags on government buildings in Italy have been ordered to fly at half mast for three days by Premier Benito Mussolini for the Duke of Aosta and Viceroy of Ethiopia, who died yesterday at the age of 44.

Il Duce ordered the news of the death of the Duke of Aosta to be sent immediately to all high Italian authorities and sent a telegram of condolence to the Dowager Duchess of Aosta expressing his deep sympathy on behalf of the Italian people, who had highly admired the Prince as a soldier and aircraft pilot.

PEERS TO THANK HUNGARY

Upper House to Reply to Budapest's Congratulatory Message

The House of Peers, which is slated to convene on March 25, will vote on a resolution replying to the congratulatory message sent by the Upper Chamber of Hungary on February 24 on the fall of Singapore, according to Domei.

Meanwhile, the House is expected to hold a meeting of members of various committees to make a report and discuss a reply to the Hungarian message of felicitations which was cabled through the Japanese Legation at Budapest.

Dutch and British Prisoners at Palembang Give Thrilling Accounts of Their Capture

The 400 odd prisoners of war taken by the Imperial Forces since the Battle of Sumatra are at present interned at Palembang in Sumatra.

The prisoners consist of Britishers, Americans, Dutchmen, Australians, Indians, and Malays.

Under the kind treatment of the Imperial Forces, they are beginning to realize the lofty ideals of the Japanese, and their own foolishness and futility in having tried to combat against such a nation.

Lieutenant Fitscher, Commander of the Dutch garrison at the Palembang Airdrome, is one of the prisoners, and together with Sergeant Von Onse of the Dutch Air Force, and Corporal Strong of the British garrison at Muntok Airdrome Banka Island, were questioned by a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Palembang on March 4.

Parachutists Surprised Him

"I certainly never dreamed that the Japanese Parachute Troops would land at the Palembang Airdrome," said Lieutenant Fitscher. "We were completely taken by surprise. The alarmed yells of the sentries drew me out of my quarters.

"I was wondering what to do when a hand-grenade burst just behind me, I whirled round and saw a Japanese officer, a parachute still trailing behind him, dangling from a branch of a tree near by, and throwing hand-grenades as fast as he could.

"Presently, having finished his hand-grenades, he descended from the tree. I whipped out my revolver, and ran toward him, firing as I ran.

"The officer came toward me also and when I was about three feet from him, a terrific yell burst from his lips. The cry startled me and almost simultaneously, his sword flashed in the air. There was a stinging pain in my head, the warm blood spurted out and gushed down my face, and I fell down unconscious."

Sergeant Von Onse came forward, and related how he was taken prisoner by the Japanese troops.

"With two British planes," he said, "I was engaged in an air battle with three Japanese fighters over Tandjoengkarang. The Japanese fighters were smaller than our planes but they seemed to be heavily armed for their firing was terrible.

British Ditch Him

"After the first exchange of shots, the British planes turned round and fled, leaving me alone to fight out the battle. A bullet pierced the oil-tank of my plane, and I made a forced landing near the airfield.

"Realizing that the airfield was no longer safe, I decided to escape to Palembang, about 500 kilometers away. Sometimes I walked, and sometimes I managed to get a lift from passing cars. But when I arrived at Palembang, imagine my astonishment when I found the town swarming with Japanese soldiers. It seemed like a miracle to me, the way they appeared so suddenly in the interior.

"At first, I thought of hiding in the jungle but the prospect was not very inviting, and as I had heard that the Japanese Forces treated all who surrendered to them with kindness, I decided to surrender.

"I went to the Palembang Hotel, where the manager was a friend of mine, and together we surrendered to the Japanese.

"I should like to say this about the British, that they always remain in the background where it is safer, and make the Dutch troops fill the front lines. The present war has shown them up in their true colors."

Was Former Teacher in Tokyo

"I was born in North China," said Corporal Strong, "but was brought up in Japan. I used to be a teacher of English at a girls' school in Tokyo. Before I was called to the colors, I used to work at the Brazil Coffee Shop on the Ginza, and at the Japan Times newspaper office.

"I knew beforehand, of course, that the Japanese were very strong, and I never expected the British to win.

"The Dutch Government calls the Japanese Forces an 'Invading Army' but what about their own invasion of the East Indies."

"I can speak Japanese fluently, and if the Japanese Army will employ me as an interpreter, I faithfully promise to serve to the best of my ability."

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

he had remained abroad, at the end of which she had confessed her longing for him. She had been in love with him before she became acquainted with Nojima. Though she had been convinced that, with all his resolute detachment, he had a tender feeling for her, she had been tortured nonetheless with doubt, pondering why he had not made any move to reciprocate her feeling for him. When Nojima proposed to her, however, she grasped for the first time the circumstances that had prevented him from doing so. Being a free individual, she could not give up her innermost wish on such a ground. Besides, she could not love him.

Fails to Evoke Response

As a matter of fact, Nojima himself did not love her for herself alone, but merely yearned after an illusion wherein he saw her as the idealization of his taste and fancy. Therefore, his love had failed to evoke any response from her. So far as she was concerned, it seemed rather more fitting, perhaps, that she become Hayakawa's wife than his. Naturally she rejected his proposal. She wanted Omiya to cast aside all restaints imposed by friendship and return to his true feeling. Her future lay in his hands. . . So confessed her letters to Omiya. Omiya did his utmost, of course, in persuading her to reconsider the whole thing. He pleaded with her to devote herself to Nojima's welfare. Sometimes he purposely neglected to reply to her letters.

At last, however, he was moved by her sincerity. The truth was that he himself had not brooded over it, he had been moved by his friend Nojima's passion for her, and had stepped aside in his favor. Despite his efforts to bring the two together—or, rather, because these efforts had the opposite effect—Sugiko herself had become more than ever attached to him. Consternation seized him and he withdrew himself from this affair. After he experienced solitude abroad, however, his longing for her increased. However much he resisted the dictates of his own reason and moral sense, Sugiko's passionate confession and her appeals to his love could not but move him. In the end he decided to marry her. For all that this betrayal of friendship, which no amount of apologies could possibly redeem, hurt his conscience. . . .

Nojima wept when he learned all this. He felt grateful. And he was beside himself with rage. He crushed on a garden rock the mask of Beethoven which Omiya had sent him as a token of consolation and inspiration when Sugiko rejected him. He then wrote a letter to Omiya which, in effect, served notice on him for the severance of their relations. "My friend," it said in part, "let us fight it out through our work."

(To Be Concluded)

REICH MAKES PUBLIC PRE-WAR DOCUMENT

Meeting of Franco-German Chiefs Tells Situation Prior To Break in Relations

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 3.—Some details of the historic conversation between Reich Foreign Minister Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop and the then French Foreign Minister George Bonnet as well as of Colonel von Ribbentrop's statement to Francois Poncet, French Ambassador at Berlin in 1938 and 1939, were revealed to foreign press representatives in Berlin by the Chief of the Press Department of the Foreign Office, Minister Dr. Paul Schmidt.

Dr. Schmidt prefaced his statement by declaring, as was already commented upon by the German press that at Riom, only a secondary issue was being dealt with; namely, why France lost the war.

He declared that the real task of the Riom trial was to investigate why the responsible men in France committed the crime of starting war with Germany.

Referring to the conversations, which Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop at the time of the Czechoslovakian crisis, had with the then French Ambassador to Berlin, Francois Poncet, Dr. Schmidt pointed out that at that time, the Reich Foreign Minister told the French Ambassador that France's constant meddling in Germany's affairs could have but one consequence; namely, the annihilation of France, as a big Power.

Paris Not Informed Clearly

Ambassador Poncet, however, as well as his successor, Coulondre, in their reports to Paris did not make clear the actual danger of war with Germany. Both Ambassadors shaped their reports according to the wishes of those ruling in Paris and this attitude, Dr. Schmidt pointed out, was largely responsible for the policy which the French Government adopted at that time and which led to war.

He emphasized that during his conversations with French Foreign Minister Bonnet, at Paris in December 1938, the French Foreign Minister declared that France intended to disengage herself from her Eastern commitments and, consequently, turn more toward her own Empire.

Thus, the basis for an understanding with Germany had been created and Germany could have started with the revision of her Eastern problems without France being drawn in.

At the time, however, when the Reich Foreign Minister stayed in Warsaw, Minister Bonnet suddenly declared that France could not be indifferent with regard to the developments in the East.

In this connection Dr. Schmidt said, "I remember quite plainly how the Reich Foreign Minister at Warsaw immediately noticed the fundamental menace to a German-French understanding by France's resuming her former chauvinistic alliance policy with regard to Poland. I also recall how the attitude of the then Polish Foreign Minister Beck suddenly changed from one day to another."

Bonnet Broke Promises

Dr. Schmidt added that Colonel von Ribbentrop in his letters to the French Foreign Minister, published subsequently, expressed the opinion that Minister Bonnet, by his new attitude, had broken the promises and agreement of December 8, 1938.

In conclusion, Dr. Schmidt with reference to the present trial at Riom declared that ex-French Premier Edouard Daladier should be asked why on orders from England he had declared war on Germany. If this question is not being answered at the Riom trial, he stated this procedure need not be held at all.

If the trial is continued as hitherto he asserted the French people and the French Government would be exposed to ridicule for France would have been defeated even in case she had additional 50 divisions and hundreds of tanks at the time of the outbreak of the war.

BRITAIN WILL FAIL IN NEW INDIA POLICY

Bose's Proclamation Ordering Fight to Finish Throws New Light on Situation

Britain's recent conciliatory attitude toward the Indians in an effort to drag them into the British camp is likely to fail, according to the Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz of Berlin as reported by D.N.B. It points out that a new light is thrown on the Indian question by the recent proclamation by Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian nationalist leader, in which he exhorts his people to rise against their British oppressors and proclaims a fight to the finish against them.

Years before the outbreak of the war on September 3, 1939, British propaganda to India had been directed to prepare it for a second European conflict. At an early hour the British directed press of India took its stand against the totalitarian states. The Chinese-Japanese conflict and the Italian-Abyssinian war formed the basis of a far-reaching "anti-Fascist" propaganda. Its true aim was none other than to win the Indian people over to the British side in case of a war. For a while it seemed as if this maneuver would be successful. As in the last war, no serious resistance was offered to the attempts of employing Indian troops on British theaters of war outside of India. As in the last war, numerous wealthy Indians, especially, among the princes made contributions to the British war chest. Gradually, however, the leaders of the Indian nationalist movement recognized that Great Britain was again about to squeeze India like a lemon in the interest of its war effort.

Indians Offer Resistance

With this recognition, the will to offer resistance grew. The increasingly, urgent demands for inner reforms and the granting of rights which would have given India dominion status, led to a tension with the Central Government of the Viceroy which resulted in a series of British suppression measures. The Indian provincial governments, formed by the National Congress party and brought about by parliamentary majorities, were abolished. As in the worst times of their colonial history, the great Indian provinces were again placed under the direct rule of British Governors. When, in view of this situation, Congress declined to cooperate with England any further, thousands of its followers were thrown into prison by the British Government, among them Bose, the author of the proclamation referred to above. The situation became inextricable.

British Change Attitude

Because of the miserable reverses in Malaya, the British Government made effort to conciliate Indian nationalists. A suitable mediator was found in the person of Chiang Kai-shek. This effort turned out to be a failure, however. Although discussions between him and leading Indian nationalists were held, they did not materially improve the tense situation. On the contrary, the Indian problem has been in the foreground of all deliberations of the new British cabinet following the fall of Singapore, and the departure of Chiang Kai-shek from Delhi. Sir Stafford Cripps and some of the others who have recenty entered the British cabinet apparently still entertain hopes of being able to draw the Indians into the British camp at the last minute by some meager concessions.

Spirit of 'Hakko Ichiu' Nucleus of New Order

(Continued From Page 6)

described. A dispassionate observation of conditions prevailing in this country, however, seems to disclose that there are still many things to be done in order to make Japan really fit for this noble and gigantic work. Until quite recently, some Japanese were obsessed by American and British ideas and held these countries in high esteem. If a new world order is to be established, a new East Asian order must first be created, and if a new order is to be established in East Asia, the Japanese people must have a firm grasp of their moral mission of carrying out the ideal of "Hakko Ichiu," and must accordingly exert themselves to the utmost for its realization.

The second requisite indispensable to the realization of the ideal of "Hakko Ichiu," is a strong fighting spirit and the will to bear up under any amount of difficulty. The Japanese people must fight unflaggingly for the ideal of "Hakko Ichiu" until it is achieved. To this end, it is necessary for Japan to make every endeavor to bring Japan's true intentions home to all peoples within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the same time, Japan must be ready to crush all influences inside and outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere, which obstruct its lofty work.

In short, what is most important for accomplishing the grand work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to establish firmly the fundamental idea of this work and for all Japanese to have a clear conception of it, making it their unshakable faith. By this means, the domination of the United States and Britain, which, for the past century, have acted arrogantly and waywardly in East Asia, may be overthrown and a new order of co-existence and co-prosperity based on morality may be established in accordance with the grand spirit of "Hakko Ichiu."

Moral Principles

In other words, the Anglo-American ways in politics, economics and culture, which are based on liberalism, must be replaced by the new political, cultural and economic ways based on the grand spirit of "Hakko Ichiu" which is rooted in Japan's national polity. Whereas the former is designed to rule everything by means of the principle of power, the latter is intended for the rule of all things in accordance with moral principles. Whereas the former errs on the side of materialism, the latter attaches special importance to spiritual phases.

In the present War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese people have at once demonstrated the superiority of their race to the world and themselves have become conscious of their own strength and greatness. What makes the Japanese people so great, then? I feel confident that it is all owing to their spirit of willingness to sacrifice everything for the sake of their Emperor; it is due to the peerless national polity of Japan. The great spirit of "Hakko Ichiu" has formed the fundamental idea of Japan's world policy ever since this country was founded. I believe that in no age have the Japanese people had a better opportunity than at present to grasp this spirit clearly and visualize it.

The fall of Singapore has dealt a fatal blow to Anglo-American chances of victory in the War of Greater East Asia and the need has increased for the speedy reconstruction of Greater East Asia. The 100,000,000 souls of Japan must each take new inspiration from the occupation of Singapore and must with renewed energy and determination, work strenuously for the accomplishment of this glorious constructive work, ever convinced of Japan's certain victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

GERMAN PARACHUTISTS ACTIVE NEAR LENINGRAD

Ward Off 167 Red Army Attacks During First 6 Weeks Of Service

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 2.—Units of German parachutists who are stationed outside Leningrad have warded off no less than 167 Bolshevik attacks during the first six weeks of their service on the Leningrad front.

Competent military quarters stated that the parachutists destroyed no less than 12 Soviet divisions in the course of these fights. A total of 41 Soviet tanks were destroyed and 3,400 prisoners were taken while numerous guns of various calibers, automatic weapons and other technical material were partly destroyed and partly captured.

The following enemy formations thus suffered the most serious losses: The Soviet 115th, 86th, 177th, 168th, and 80th rifle divisions, the 1st, and 20th, GPU divisions, the 7th rifle brigade, the 4th marines brigade as well as parts of the 10th, 84th, 191st, and 4th divisions, the storm regiment 291 and the 1,233rd tank brigade.

VICE-ADMIRAL SATO DIES OF SUDDEN HEART ATTACK

Retired Officer Formerly Held Important Post in Naval General Staff

Vice-Admiral Tetsutaro Sato, retired, once Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, died of heart failure at his Kichijoji home Wednesday. The famous Admiral was 76 years old. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Cemetery Saturday morning with Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, the deceased's close friend, as head of the funeral committee.

The late Vice-Admiral Sato was a member of the House of Peers until his death. During his active service in the Navy, he occupied many important naval posts, including commander of the warships Tatsuta, Soya and Aso, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, President of the Naval Staff College and Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station. It was in 1923 that he was placed on the retired list. He was appointed member of the House of Peers in 1934 on Imperial nomination.

He was engaged in two great wars. During the Sino-Japanese War, he was navigating officer of the gunboat Akagi and played an active part in the Battle of the Yellow Sea. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, he was senior staff officer of the Second Squadron and rendered distinguished services in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

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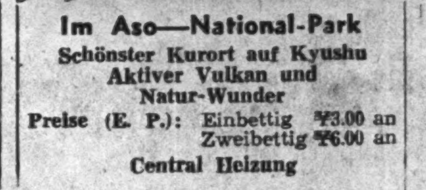

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3. Concerto No. 3 .... Mozart
4. Ciaconna (For Violin Alone) .... Bach
5. Concerto No. 1 .... Max Bruch
6. a) Melodie .... Monteclair
b) Caprice Antique .... Balogh-Kreisler
c) Nocturne in E minor .... Chopin-Moguilewsky
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DOCTOR HATA

SCIENTIST BATTLED AGAINST DISEASES WHICH WERE THOUGHT INCURABLE

Japan has produced many world famous medical scientists, and the late Dr. Sahachiro Hata is one of them. Dr. Hata's greatest achievement in his career as a medical scientist was the discovery of salvarsan, known in Japan as the "606" remedy, for the cure of syphilis.

To natives of the South Sea Islands, Dr. Hata was a savior and will always be remembered by them as such, for it was salvarsan injections that redeemed them from the terrible menace of a tropical disease, which was once rampant in the South Sea regions, just as the late Dr. Hideyo Noguchi was to the people of Equador for his discovery of the method to cure yellow fever.

Salvarsan has an almost instantaneous effect as a remedy for the cure of the disease, and as such it has almost exterminated the disease from that part of the world. The Japanese are closely related to the people of the South Sea regions, historically and ethnologically, and Dr. Hata's discovery serves as another important factor for strengthening the racial tie between the two peoples.

Born on March 23, 1873, as the seventh son of a family by the name of Murayama in Shimane Prefecture, he assumed the name of Hata at the age of 16 when he became the successor of a family by that name. Having completed his general education, young Hata entered the medical department of the third Higher School at Okayama Prefecture. When he graduated from the department, he became an intern at the Okayama Prefectural Hospital for about one year and then studied medico-chemistry and internal medical treatment for some time under various prominent medical scientists.

His bacteriological research, however, did not begin in earnest until he began his work under the late Dr. Baron Shibasaburo Kitazato, who was the director of the Infectious Diseases Research Institute, an institution attached to the Health Bureau of the Home Office. During his incumbency, the Russo-Japanese War broke out, and he joined the colors in 1904 as an army doctor. Upon his return to Tokyo from the front in Manchuria, he once more identified himself with the institute, and this time as the director of the Third Section.

Here he became engaged in bacteriological research with great enthusiasm and assiduity and began to show signs as a medical scientist. As he was young and promising, he was sent to Germany in 1907 to study under Prof. Robert Koch, who was regarded as the greatest bacteriologist in Europe. Later he went to the laboratory of Dr. Paul Ehrlich who was the director of the National Chemical Treatment Research Institute at Frankfort, as his assistant. It was during his incumbency that he made the discovery of salvarsan.

In recognition of his achievement, he was decorated in 1910 with the Fifth Order of Merit with the Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun. Two years later, the Tokyo Imperial University conferred on him a doctorate.

The chemical treatment is a method of curing disease, which is caused by bacteria in the blood, by killing the germ with chemicals. All kinds of medicines are used for medical treatment, but they do not kill syphilis bacteria.

Salvarsan, which was discovered jointly by Dr. Ehrlich and Dr. Hata, is a chemical which is used in the chemical treatment for killing the bacteria of syphilis. It is the first and most effective chemical ever found for killing the bacteria of syphilis without causing any destructive effect on cells in the human body. As the result of further research, it has become known that the chemical has a remarkable power also to cure relapsing fever, a disease caused by a rat bite and also for a tropical disease, known as framboesia or yaws, all of which are caused by various kinds of spirochaeta.

The method of curing diphtheria and tetanus by injecting anti-toxin into the diseased patients was discovered 51 years ago by the collaboration of Dr. Baron Shibasaburo Kitazato and Dr. Emil von Behring while both were assistant research workers under Prof. Koch. Today, it is still used as the most effective method for the cure of those diseases. When the anti-toxin is injected into the human body, it neutralizes the diphtheria or tetanus toxin without any harmful effect on the body. There is no doubt, therefore, that it is an ideal remedy for the cure of those diseases.

But the cure of syphilis by this immunizing method had not been so far discovered. Dr. Ehrlich, therefore, started the research in the field of chemical treatment in quest of an entirely new method from that angle.

A man may be a scientific genius, but he cannot be a really competent scientist with the right mental attitude unless he is morally, spiritually and technically trained and disciplined. Dr. Hata, who was a scientific genius with a high moral and spiritual integrity, had gone through most strenuous training before he went about the task of discovering salvarsan. This was particularly true during the period of five years while he was seriously engaged in his research on bubonic plague.

As the result of this discipline, he became very cautious, minute and thoroughgoing in every detail of his work. He cultivated a very penetrating power of observation. With this mental preparation, he went about his task with great enthusiasm; and if he made a slightest mistake in his research or experiment he instantly discerned it and knew how and why he made such a mistake.

When Dr. Hata wrote a book entitled "Experimental Chemical Treatment on Spirochaeta" in collaboration with Dr. Ehrlich the latter made a remark in the preface in the following effect in appreciation of the service Dr. Hata rendered to him: "I was very much gratified when Dr. Hata came to me with an introduction from my intimate friend, Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato, and started research work at my laboratory. He with all the energy, assiduity and minuteness he could command has ably assisted me in the work I have started. I would never have attained this wonderful success had it not been for his careful, thoroughgoing and accurate observation. So I repeat here once more that I am very grateful to him from the depth of my heart."

Dr. Hata as a man of character and personality with a stirring scientific genius inspired in Dr. Ehrlich a profound confidence, admiration and respect for him. It was this mutual confidence and respect that finally led them to collaborate in their efforts to discover salvarsan.

At first Dr. Hata conducted series of experiments injecting salvarsan on patients with relapsing fever and on chickens which were victims of a spirochaeta disease. When he was satisfied with the result, he innoculated a rabbit with spirochaeta of syphilis and studied the effect of salvarsan on the infected creature. After series of experiments of this kind with satisfactory results he finally tried salvarsan on the human body with a successful result.

After Dr. Hata came back to Japan, Dr. Ryukichi Inada, eminent Japanese medical scientist who is an honorary professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, discovered that Weil's disease has its origin in spirochaeta. A disease caused by rat bite was found by other Japanese bacteriologists to be caused also by spirochaeta. Dr. Hata injected salvarsan on the patients of those diseases and found that it had no effect on the patient of Weil's disease, but it had a remarkable power for curing the latter.

The discovery of the chemical treatment with salvarsan as a cure of syphilis is a great boon to mankind because the disease is one of its greatest enemies. This chemical treatment has become widely practiced on patients of syphilis with very good results. With the growing popularity of this treatment, patients of syphilis in the third stage of development have been becoming less and less in number.

Framboesia is a spirochaeta disease peculiar to the South Sea regions. It was once a serious menace to natives of the islands in the South Seas. Salvarsan was tried on the disease and found to be the most effective remedy. The condition and character of the disease is very much like that of syphilis, being caused by a similar spirochaeta. The remarkable feature in the treatment of this disease with salvarsan is the fact that one injection is sufficient for complete recovery, while several injections are often required in the case of syphilis.

When the South Sea archipelago was brought under the Japanese mandatory rule, Dr. Shinichiro Takasugi, then the director of the medical department of the Japanese Navy, was dispatched to the islands to investigate the condition of the tropical disease in those regions. He recently made the following remarks regarding the health condition of the South Sea regions with particular reference to salvarsan:

"You cannot find many cases of yaws in the South Sea regions any more, as I did when I first visited them. The South Sea islands are now practically free from the disease, but the condition was terrible when I first went there for an investigation. The disease was rampant and the condition in which it was spreading rapidly was so terrible that I took many pictures of it. At any rate, salvarsan had a miraculous power over the disease, for it had almost an instantaneous effect on it, and the patient did not need more than one injection for recovery. Dr. Hata's discovery of salvarsan is indeed a great blessing to the people of the South Sea islands."

When yaws once became rampant in Burma and Java, the number of patients steadily mounted until all the quarantine quarters were filled up beyond their capacity. As so many laborers fell victim, to the disease, many fruit plantations suffered great damage from shortage of labor.

To stave off a further increase in the number of patients, the district authorities increased the number of doctors and administered salvarsan injection to all the patients in eight days. In a few days, the patients began to recover their health and their number began to dwindle rapidly. So rapid was the recovery that within the following two weeks all the patients were able to return home and the quarantine quarters were closed up altogether.

It was at this juncture that Dr. Hata stopped at Batavia on his way home from the Far Eastern Tropical Diseases Conference, to which he had been attending as the Japanese delegate. When the people at Batavia learned that he was the discoverer of salvarson, they received him with a rousing welcome, bringing him numerous lei and hung on his neck in appreciation of the service he rendered to the people of the South Sea islands. They had a great respect for him and treated him as if he were their savior.

Dr. Hata was a man of few words, and as he was inclined to act slowly after careful deliberation, the people did not readily and intimately associate with him. In reality, however, he was sociable in his own way and he had many intimate and devoted friends. He was a man of character and personality and had a keen sense of responsibility. So sensitive was he to his responsibility as the vice-president of the Kitazato Infectious Diseases Research Laboratory that even in the latter part of his life when his health was failing him, he came to his office at the laboratory regularly on time and remained there until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. Hata died at the age of 65. At the time of his death, he was the vice-president of the Kitazato Infectious Diseases Research Laboratory and held the chair of bacteriology at the Medical College of Keio University.

Wood-Block Prints

Japanese wood-block prints, perhaps more than any other forms of Eastern art, have been treasured by art lovers all over the world. Among Eastern fine arts, the wood-cuts were the earliest to be correctly understood by foreigners. Shown at top is a work by Kiyonobu who is the founder of the Torii School. He was skilled in the representation of actors and beautiful women and produced both hand-painted and printed pictures of gay theater people. The bottom print is by Tokushi Katsuhira, a modern artist, who has depicted in the above picture, a vegetable market in a snow-bound province.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7, 8:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10 a.m.

Friday
— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "Recent History of East Asia During the Past Century," by Nagihiko Izushi.
7:30 "National Resolution"; Poem Recital.
8:00 News; Music; Koto and Orchestra. "Celebration Koto Concerto" (M. Miyagi) and Orchestra "Chidori no Kyoku" (T. Miyahara).
Hour: Talk by Katsuko Tojo.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "A Mother's Victory," by Zen-ichi Morisaki.
11:00 National School 1st and 2nd Class Hour: Dialogue on "Soldiers at the Front," by Kaichi Kanaza and others.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Chorus, Harmonica and Accordion Concert.
1:00 Narration "The Story of A Chosen
9 00 National School Morning Ceremony Farm Country," by Announcer Asanuma.
1:30 Serial Talk, "The Practical Neighborhood Life," by Hiroshi Ito.

EXPLORER

RINZO MAMIYA WAS FIRST TO CHART AREA NORTH OF HOKKAIDO ISLAND

While Japan was closing the country during the Tokugawa era and the people were enjoying a long period of peace and tranquility, there appeared several persons who, being pressed by an adventurous spirit, explored the northern regions. Among those pioneers Rinzo Mamiya is best known for his achievements of thoroughly investigating the geographical features of Hokkaido and Karafuto, producing a perfect map of Hokkaido and finding out that Karafuto is not a peninsula as was generally believed at that time but an island separated from the Maritime Province of East Siberia by a strait, which has been christened the Mamiya Strait after the name of the discoverer.

A short history of Mamiya's life as given by a book entitled "Japan's Pioneers in the Northern Regions," published by the Denki Gakkai, follows.

Tomomune Rinzo Mamiya was born in 1780 in the village of Kamihara, Tsukuba County, in the present Ibaraki Prefecture, a son of a peasant. While a child he was known as an infant prodigy. It is recorded that he made it his hobby to measure the height of trees, the depth and width of rivers and the distance of roads. Rinzo was an extraordinarily ambitious boy and daily prayed at a nearby shrine for a successful career. An interesting story is recorded showing his unusual cleverness during his boyhood. When a dam was being constructed near his native place, Rinzo, who happened to be there, laughed at the engineering officials who were puzzled with the difficulty of the scheme. Being scolded and cross-examined by the engineers, he boldly revealed his plan for the construction of the dam. The officials tried to conduct the construction according to the scheme he proposed and the work was, to the great astonishment of the engineers and villagers, completed perfectly.

This case was a stepping-stone to his future achievements. A Shogunate official, who was then inspecting the province, chanced to learn of the rare genius of this clever boy and took him to Yedo, now Tokyo to make him a Shogunate official.

In 1796, when he was 16 years of age, Rinzo was ordered to serve in the Shogunate. In July the following year, a British ship arrived at Yezo, now Hokkaido, which occurrence aroused unrest in the Shogunate. Consequently, the authorities dispatched officials to Hokkaido. Rinzo Mamiya was ordered to join the expedition to Hokkaido for the first time in 1799. In March he started for Hokkaido, following Shimanojo Murakami, a Shogunate official who picked up Rinzo at the latter's native place.

Murakami was an erudite geographer. He had made frequent inspection tours to Hokkaido and Karafuto during his lifetime and his geographical achievements were no less valuable than those attained by Rinzo Mamiya. Under the guidance of this geographer Rinzo made a special study of geography during his stay in Hokkaido.

He was fortunate enough to meet with Tadataka Ino at Hakodate in Hokkaido. Tadataka Ino is also a well-known geographer who had a deep knowledge of surveying, astronomy and cartography. He was often sent to the northern regions by the Shogunate to survey land and make maps. Rinzo first met Ino at Hakodate in 1800 and since then he made exhaustive studies in surveying and cartography under the guidance of this famous scholar.

While Rinzo was staying at Shana in Iturup Island, one of the Kurile Islands northeast of Hokkaido, together with about 200 soldiers stationed at the outpost at Shana, some 10 Russians came to Iturup Island on board two vessels and attacked the outpost. Despite Rinzo's advice to bombard the Russian ships, the chief of the garrison failed to do so and consequently the village of Shana was completely razed by the invading Russians, the Japanese soldiers and officials being forced to make a wholesale retreat.

This event aroused Rinzo's curiosity to explore north Karafuto from where those Russians had come. At his request, the Shogunate allowed him to undertake an expedition to north Karafuto together with Denjuro Matsuda.

In those days, the geographical features of Karafuto were not yet clearly known. Karafuto was considered a peninsula protruding from the Maritime Province. As these provinces were pestered by the Russians, it became an urgent problem from the point-of-view of national defense for the Shogunate to have the northern regions thoroughly explored and surveyed.

When Rinzo was ordered to start on an expedition with Matsuda, he was delighted to have the opportunity of seeking vengeance for the outrage committed in Iturup Island. He started with a resolution never to set foot upon the soil of Japan unless his exploration proved successful.

It was in March, 1808, that Rinzo arrived at Soya in the northern extremity of Hokkaido, where he met Matsuda who had been in service there. In April the same year, these two explorers set sail to Karafuto. On consultation with his colleague, Rinzo decided to explore the east coast while Matsuda sailed along the west coast. At the southern extremity of Karafuto they parted with an agreement to meet again in the northern part of the island. Rinzo sailed as far as the promontory of Patience (Cape Kataoka at about the middle of the east coast of the island but there he found it impossible to sail farther to the north because of the rough sea and violent current. Therefore he crossed the island on foot from the east to the west coast and arrived at Liak in north Karafuto where he met with Matsuda again. They sailed a little distance farther to the north but were forced to come back before they covered a one mile, owing to the rough sea and shallows. They could, however, ascertain, though vaguely, that Karafuto was not a peninsula but an island. Their report of this expedition reads, "As we sailed about a mile off the coast of Liak, we could see the mainland in the distance. A strait runs north and south, and thus we learned that Karafuto is an island."

They came back to Soya on June 20 and reported the result of the expedition to an official who happened to be there. The official ordered Matsuda to report personally to the magistrate in Ou District and Rinzo to explore the west coast of Karafuto once again.

Rinzo stayed for about a month in Soya and on July 14 started for Karafuto by himself. He was 29 years old at that time. He sailed as far as the middle of the west coast with great difficulty but there the Ainu people he employed as sailors and followers insisted upon returning behind for fear of the difficulties and danger that might trouble them if they sailed farther northward. Rinzo was, therefore, forced to abandon his hope and return to a harbor in the south of the island.

His zeal for attaining his objective knew no bounds. In January, the following year, he set sail again by himself. The weather being favorable, he reached the northern extremity of Karafuto in May. Looking at the rough waves of the Sea of Okhotsk, Rinzo was filled with deep emotion. Now he knew definitely that Karafuto was separated from the continent by a strip of water.

Returning to Liak, he consulted with the chief of the Ainu tribe on his plan of sailing to the Maritime Province. The chief consented to the expedition and allowed him to join a party that was to sail to the east coast opposite Karafuto. Rinzo wrote a letter addressed to the Shogunate official and handed it to an Ainu, together with all of the record of his past expedition in Karafuto to be submitted to the Japanese magistrate if he did not come back from his tour in the Maritime Province.

In June the following year, a party of eight members, including the chief of the Ainu tribe and Rinzo, set sail for the east coast of the continent. After an indescribably strenuous voyage they arrived at the mouth of the Amur River and sailing up the river they finally reached a town named Delen. In Delen, Rinzo interviewed the Chin official stationed there and studied the conditions, customs and manners of the Tartars. Though he had to endure difficulties and hardships during his travel in the Maritime Province, he enjoyed the kind treatment accorded him by the natives.

He returned to Karafuto in August the same year, and reached Yedo in November. He reported to the Shogunate on his expedition in Karafuto and the Maritime Province. The map of the northern regions produced by Rinzo was introduced to Europe by Phillip Franz von Siebold, a German scholar who visited Japan some years after Rinzo's exploration.

Rinzo Mamiya is the first man to discover that Karafuto is an island and the name of this explorer will be remembered forever along with the name of the Mamiya Strait and the interesting story of his adventurous expedition.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

riage the bride arrives at the home of the bridegroom, the first thing she does is to kneel down before the family shrine to report to the ancestors of her new home that she has become a member of the family. Whatever her inward prayer may be, it is certain that her thought runs something on the same lines as that of the woman of Moab.

Young Mothers

Not long ago a young woman died and at her funeral were assembled some of her schoolday friends, all married, everyone of them having brought a child of her own, and they were common friends meeting after years' of separation. Soon they were telling one another almost the identical story—how they had been no better than giddy flappers before their marriage, going everywhere they liked and visiting the cinema at least once a week or more, but how they were now tied to their homes like domestic servants, careless of toilet and clothes, constantly overworked with household drudgery and with their babies, fast growing in size and number, hardly visiting even a cinema for so many months, even years. But they did not seem to regard their marriage a failure. They shone with rosy health and gay spirits, fit as pies. With the perfume of vigor and character exhaling from their every pore, they never looked as if they were martyred heroines of self-sacrifice.

Caught Young

As much stoical sense of self-denial is wanted by the master of the family himself. Once I called on a friend who was just going out of his house, his pretty wife and his children and servants at the door to bid him "come home early," in a charming manner, and as we walked away, I said to him that he must be a lucky fellow, living in such a swell house, adored by such a loving family, to which he answered. "They are my golden chains, and at times I envy my younger brothers, free as air pursuing their adventures in life."

Children reared under the family system also receive their early lessons in self-sacrifice, older boys foregoing pretty toys for younger ones and younger ones putting up with the cast-off clothes of their elders, etc. In upper-class families boasting great names, high rank or wealth the relations between the eldest son and the younger are often like those between lord and vassals; but the former suffers as many inhibitions and disabilities because of his position in the family as the latter because also of their position in the family. In short, the Japanese family system is an immortal tree of life which must be watered with a constant stream of self-sacrifice on the part of those who would shelter under its benign shades.

From the viewpoint of Empire-building there cannot be the least doubt that the family is its most vital foundation. Conversely, Empire-wrecking may also be as easily effected by the destruction of the family system. All British and American thinkers in their conscience will admit that if they should ever achieve their national twilight and decline they would have to thank not so much the puissant German and Japanese arms as the decay of their own family system. As for the Japanese family system, we have every cause to be grateful that despite some anxious symptoms observed before the war, it has been reinforced and consolidated as it never was, by the strong patriotic consciousness of the national duty which this Greater East Asia War has brought to every door.

(Concluded)

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NEW BANK TO GOVERN INVESTMENT IN SOUTH

Highlights of Southern Development Bank Law Enforced March 1 Explained

WILL HANDLE EXCHANGES

Aim of System Is to Prevent Confusion; Comprehensive Report Is Made

Systematic unity in developmental investments and regulation of financing are the basic aims of the Southern Development Bank Law which was promulgated on February 19 as Law No. 33 and enforced by Imperial ordinance on March 1. The magazine Diamond carries a comprehensive and exhaustive account of this new economic system.

Under the provisions of the law, the Government is to appoint a committee for the establishment of a Southern Development Bank, which will draft the bye-laws of the corporation subject to the approval of the Finance Minister. As soon as the bye-laws are approved, the committee must at once apply to the Government for the initial payment of the capital.

The capital of this organization is fixed at ¥100,000,000. Since the total amount is to be paid in by the Government, the committee needs to ask only the Government for the funds. On the part of the Government, it can limit its first payment to ¥10,000,000 in accordance with the law which provides that the first payment shall be an amount not less than 10 per cent of the total to be invested. Moreover, the Government can use its bonds to cover the payment.

Gov't Appoints Head

As soon as the payment is made, the committee must turn over the affairs of the corporation to the president, who is to be appointed by the Government. The president, vice-president, directors and auditors must register the organization as soon as its affairs have been turned over to the president. With the registration, the Southern Development Bank legally comes into existence.

As to the functions of the new chartered bank, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained in the Diet that the bank is to exchange the currency in circulation in any of the occupied countries in the south for the army scrip; receive deposits and for the time being settle the exchange balance between Japan and the southern regions or between two southern areas. It will also make loans and issue debentures so as to smooth the supply of funds where needed.

Under Article 48 of the law, the bank draws in the final analysis on the extraordinary war expenditure account. The local offices of the bank secure loans from this account and accommodate them to qualified quarters for the development and utilization of the natural resources.

The army scrips loaned out from the bank are to be collected through the absorption of deposits. In case the local currency and army scrip are in circulation side by side, then the army scrip is to be collected by means of the local currency. If it becomes possible for the bank to exercise complete control over the currency of a southern area, it will raise funds by loans from the central bank of the region, receipts of deposits from the local financial institutions and issue of debentures.

Bank of Japan to Handle

When the currency systems of the southern regions have been stabilized, exchange transactions between any two southern areas, Japan and a southern area, between China or Manchoukuo and a southern area will be handled by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan and the like but they will be ultimately settled at the Bank of Japan under the new law governing its operation.

The pivotal point of the work of the new bank is to prevent the onset of a chaotic situation in the vast economic reorganization program of Japan that is certain to occur under a laissez faire system. With the Japanese Government regulating finance and currency in connection with the development of the southern resources, all such affairs will run on a planned basis.

The primary object of the development program will naturally be to secure the materials necessary for the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. The military authorities will themselves undertake the development of the resources necessary for increasing defense power and national strength. Naturally, men of ability and experience will be chosen by the military authorities to undertake the technical part of the work.

Southern Regions Defined

The Government has explained in the Diet that by the southern regions it means the Philippines, British Malaya, Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies. French Indo-China and Thailand will be considered in the light of future developments. The South Seas Mandated Islands, South China and Hongkong will definitely not be included in the field of operation of the development bank.

The following are the main articles of the law:

Article 1. The Southern Development Bank shall have for its aims the supply of funds necessary for the development and utilization of the resources of the southern regions and the regulation of money and finance in the said regions. The Southern Development Bank shall be a juridical person.

Article 3. The Southern Development Bank may, with the approval of the Minister of State in charge, cause a bank or any other juridical person to be designated by order to conduct part of its affairs.

Article 4. The capital of the Southern Development Bank shall be ¥100,000,000, except where the State Minister in charge permits an increase therein.

Article 5. The Government shall invest ¥100,000,000 in the Southern Development Bank.

The said investment may be made in Government bonds.

Article 19. Besides advancing loans or making investments necessary for the development or utilization of the southern resources, the Southern Development Bank shall conduct the following enterprises:

(a) Receiving in of deposits.
(b) Buying and selling of gold or silver bullion.
(c) Exchange of currencies.
(d) Buying and selling of exchange bills.

The Southern Development Bank may conduct other enterprises connected with any of the above items.

Article 21. The Southern Development Bank may issue debentures up to ten times the amount of capital invested.

Article 37. The Government may commit itself to the compensation of whatever losses incurred in financing or investing in any of the enterprises enumerated in Paragraph 1 of Article 19.

Article 48. The Government may advance loans to the Southern Development Bank.

The revenue and expenditure connected with such loans shall be included in the special account for extraordinary war expenditure.

Electric Machinery Attracting Attention On Tokyo Exchange Due to Increased Demand

On the market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange of late, such electric machinery manufacturing companies as Tokyo-Shibaura, Fuji, Mitsubishi, Hidachi Seisakusho, etc. are attracting much attention, states the Oriental Economist, Japanese edition in its latest number, comparing the recent high bidding with the quotation on December 6, two days before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The comparison of prices in yen follows:

Companies	Recent high price	Dec. 6 price
Shibaura	100	84.10
Mitsubishi	129	106.00
Fuji	105	85.00
Hidachi	80	63.90

The boom among these companies on the market is ascribed to the anticipated development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, continues the magazine, predicting that with the recent collection of the unpaid capital an increase of the capital will be necessarily realized.

With the progress of the construction activities in the southern regions a remarkable increased demand is expected for electric machines, states the magazine further, and in the course of the economic construction in the Japanese-occupied southern regions electric machines of every description ranging from generators to electric drills for mining will come to be required more and more.

The annual output of electric machines amounting to ¥500,000,000 or so at present must be increased by twice or five times with limited materials and labor, concludes the magazine stating that however, these difficulties will be overcome by the first ranking electric machine companies in this country.

BOURSE UNAFFECTED BY AIR RAID ALARMS

Prices Rather Move Up in Afternoon Session on High Command Report

Although air raid alarms were sounded in the capital early Thursday morning for the first time since the turn of the year, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was not at all affected by the emergency signal. On the contrary, most of the listed wares remarkably moved upward in the afternoon in favorable reaction to the Imperial Headquarters announcement to the effect that seven enemy raiders out of a total 30 had been downed on Minamitori Isle and the remaining craft chased away.

Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥131.00 Thursday morning on the short-term market, but a zigzag tendency, generally speaking, pervaded the bourse issue all the morning. In the second half of the afternoon session, however, a strong buying sentiment developed and a mark of ¥131.80 was hit when the session came to an end. Indicating a similar trend, a rise of ¥0.70 was seen in N.Y.K., new, ¥0.20 in Osaka Exchange and ¥0.20 in Japan Mining.

Demand for spinnings was not so brisk in the morning session, but the upward move appeared late in the afternoon. Kanegafuchi Spinning advanced by ¥0.80 from ¥154.00 at the beginning of the afternoon session, its new by ¥1.30 from ¥98.00 and Teikoku Rayon, new, by ¥1.10 from ¥92.00.

Closing quotations of major wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market follow: N.Y.K., ¥108.70; its new, ¥93.70; Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥154.80; its new, ¥99.30; Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.10 and S.M.R., ¥69.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.5	d .7	66.6	67.4
Do. new (25)	37.4	d1.0	38.0	38.2
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	d1.1	156.1	156.2
Do. new (25)	....	d1.4	99.7	100.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	103.7	104.2
Do. new (37½)	93.0	....	93.1	93.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.8	u .1	34.1	34.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	75.1	75.8

Second Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
N. Y. K. (50)	109.4	d1.0	109.9	108.8
Do. new (37½)	93.5	d1.2	94.1	93.2
O. S. K. (50)	99.3	d1.1	99.5	100.1
Do. new (37½)	84.5	d .9	85.2	98.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.1	d .4	82.6	83.0
Do. new (25)	54.3	d .3	....	54.7
Uraga Dock (50)	86.7	d1.2	87.6	87.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.6	d .7	102.1	102.9
Hitachi Works 50)	75.3	d .8	74.0	74.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	106.65	106.60	106.65	106.65
Second 5%	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock new	130.5	131.1	130.4	131.8
N. Y. K., old	108.4	108.8	108.4	108.7
N. Y. K., new	92.7	93.0	92.7	93.7
Do. new	98.0	99.0	97.9	99.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.0	93.0	92.0	93.1
Osaka Stock, new	71.5	72.5	71.5	72.0
S. M. Railway	69.7	69.8	69.7	69.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1
Hitachi Works	75.1	75.3	75.1	75.3
Japan Steel Tube	74.9	75.3	74.9	75.1
Japan Oil	79.5	79.6	79.5	77.6
Japan Mining	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.4
Manchurian Ind	58.1	58.2	58.1	58.2

Bill Clearings

March 5
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	198,256	120,378
Balance	37,188	21,315

COTTON EXPANSION IN SPHERE POSSIBLE

Production in Southern Regions May Exceed Consumption in Near Future

A glowing prospect for the supply of textiles for the 700,000,000 people of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is depicted by Kyohei Hamano, managing director of the Japan Cotton Textile Exporters Federation, in an article appearing in the Diamond, an economic journal, dated March 1. Commencing with the marvelous expansion made by the Japanese cotton industry he proceeds to explain the benefit it bestowed upon the people of the southern areas by supplying them with cheap clothing materials appropriate to their small spending power. Anglo-American nations, with the intention of hindering Japanese trade expansion to their colonies, and also of putting a brake on the expansion of Japanese industry, placed high tariff-walls against Japanese goods, finally freezing Japanese assets.

As a result of the occupation by the Imperial Forces of about one-third the area of the whole surface of the globe, in the southern regions, exportation of American and British products to their colonies is now prevented. The duty of supplying the needs of the people living in this vast area is now placed on the shoulders of Japan. At this junction the supply of raw cotton becomes the immediate problem.

Cotton Output Growing

China made such rapid strides in raw cotton output in 1935 that it appeared a time would not be far distant when the Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc could not only enjoy self-sufficiency in raw cotton, but could even export surplus to regions beyond the bloc. The prevailing opinion at the Pacific Conference held in America at that time, at which Mr. Hamano was present, was that the Japanese military authorities were the moving force behind the Chinese cotton crop boost program. Correcting this erroneous opinion Mr. Hamano informed the conference that such a vast enterprise could not be managed by any artificial human effort, that it came about naturally in accordance with the law of economics, and that the United States' effort to curtail its raw cotton production resulting in the depreciation of the world cotton quotation was much more responsible.

It is quite possible to increase the cotton output of Greater East Asia to a yet greater extent, Mr. Hamano continues. In fact the cotton output of the Philippines, Australia, Thai and and French Indo-China showed increasing tendencies during the course of the first World War when international communications were temporarily suspended. That tendency, however, declined after the restoration of world communications followed by the great slump in the quotation of American cotton.

Sphere Cotton Sufficient

The current war is bound to disrupt world trade. Freed from American competition, and stimulated by increasing demand, cotton cultivation is bound to be encouraged in the nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, easily paving the way for self-sufficiency in cotton in the sphere.

The problem which emerges at this junction is the amount of raw cotton needed to clothe the 700,000,000 people of the Sphere. The average requirements of the majority of these people is small compared with those of Americans or Europeans. Average Japanese cotton cloth consumption is estimated at around 28 square yards, that of Chinese and other people of the Sphere at around 10 square yards, while the average American and European consumes as much as 50 to 70 square yards.

Raw cotton required for producing textiles needed by the 700,000,000 people can easily be produced within the Sphere, and if Australia and British India come to join the Co-Prosperity Sphere the problem would rather become one of over supply of cotton and wool, rather than of a shortage. With the abolition of the high tariff-wall the people of the Sphere will be in a position to get Japanese goods at low prices. This phenomenon can already be observed in French Indo-China.

Trade Balance Must Be Kept

In this connection the question of trade balance between nations of the Sphere as well as Japan's production capacity, must be borne in mind, placing trade under some regulation will be a matter of necessity for the time being until unrestricted trade within the Sphere will become permissible.

Mr. Hamano is confident of an improvement in the textile situation in the near future. He believes in fact it may come in two or three years. The textile supply will become so abundant that per capita consumption may need to be increased from the present 10 square yards to 20 or even 30 square yards. This will also help to develop other branches of industry of the Sphere, all tending to elevate the living standard of the people. This Sphere, in fact, may become the most favored of all blocs of the world, believes Mr. Hamano.

Vast shipping bottoms will be required to make the machinery of the economy of the Sphere move smoothly. Shortage of shipping may nullify the blessing of having vast supplies of raw materials. Mr. Hamano believes it is necessary to transfer a part of Japanese textile machinery, such as those for coarse yarn and medium grade goods, to raw cotton producing districts, as well as some other branches of light industry equipment, reserving in Japan heavy and chemical industries which are unsuitable for tropical regions.

Hitherto the capitalistic Anglo-American nations prevented their colonies from developing industrially so that they could continue to exploit the colonies. Diametrically opposed is the aim of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan desires to help its brother-nations of the Sphere come up to their full national stature and enjoy the fruits of civilization, concludes Mr. Hamano.

CHINA RESERVE BANK GAINING CONFIDENCE

U.S. and British Bank Refund Deposits in Shanghai Not Disturbing Market

Refunding of the deposits at the American and British banks in Shanghai is now proceeding smoothly, without causing any hitch on the money market, says a Chugai special dispatch. The withdrawal of the enemy financial institutions has greatly spurred the growing confidence among the general public in the Central Reserve Bank of China. Demand for the notes of the chartered bank of the Nanking Government is continuing to swell at an accelerated tempo so that the printing shop of the bank is now working to capacity, reports the cable.

The onset of hostilities in the Pacific and the consequent crumbling of American and British influence in the Shanghai International Settlements paved the way for complete control of the Central Reserve Bank over Shanghai. Hitherto the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and other American and British financial institutions had taken a predominant position on the money market there, but as a result of the advance of the Japanese Forces into the settlements they have been replaced by the Nanking-operated bank.

Aims to be Bank of Banks

The Central Reserve Bank of China has no intention of competing with ordinary commercial banks, but it has been driving toward its mission as a bank of banks, as Chou Fu-hai, governor of the bank, declared at a meeting held on January 20 in commemoration of the first anniversary of the opening of the Shanghai branch of the bank.

The strengthened foundation of the chartered bank is vividly reflected in the attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council which, acting as the last protector of the Chungking currency, used to refuse to receive the bank's notes from tax payers. In view of the change of situation in the city the council decided to change its attitude toward the new currency. Consequently, the new system was put into effect on February 15. This new action taken by the council further stimulated the growing popularity of the Nanking notes, so that when banks refund deposits half in new and half in old fapi most people receive the former with satisfaction but refuse the latter.

The increased confidence among the general Chinese in the new currency is seen in its circulation which passed the 100,000,000 yuan level by January 1, 1942, the first anniversary of the opening of the bank. The figure equals the sum to which the Central Bank of China, the Chungking institution, succeeded in boosting its convertible notes six years after its inauguration.

Note System Effective

One of the reasons for the remarkably upward curve in the Nanking notes is understood to be the effective operation of the "certify-note system." According to this special system, the bank lends its notes to designated commercial banks which affix their seals to the notes and then set them circulating. How important a role this system has played in the expansion of the bank's notes is shown in the following table:

Issuance of Central Reserve Bank of China notes

	Directly issued yuan	Issued under the system yuan	Total
Jan., 1941	18,254,927	1,000,000	19,254,927
Feb.	3,268,118	2,700,000	5,968,000
Mar.	2,106,000	3,450,000	5,556,000
Apr.	2,004,000	6,290,000	8,294,000
May	5,313,552	6,420,000	11,733,553
June	7,624,954	12,305,000	19,929,954
July	5,737,411	10,740,000	16,477,411
Aug.	12,607,000	6,380,000	18,987,000
Sept.	10,306,000	3,160,000	13,466,000
Oct.	32,818,000	2,910,000	35,728,000
Nov.	21,407,000	2,840,000	24,247,000
Dec.	78,896,270	2,400,000	81,296,270
Total	200,343,233	60,595,000	260,398,233

Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, 15 enemy banks in Shanghai were placed under the control of the National Government of China at Nanking, and the refunding of the deposits at these banks was started on January 12. Payments of 20,000,000 yuan each were made by the Chartered Bank, National City Bank of New York, Underwriters Savings Bank, American Express Bank, Nederlands Indische Handelsbank and Banque Belge, while the Chase Bank refunds deposits amounted to 10,000,000 yuan.

The second payments by these banks were made on January 19 in accordance with the following ratio: Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 50 per cent against deposits, Chartered Bank 50 per cent; National City Bank of New York 50 per cent; American Express Bank 10 per cent; Underwriters Savings Bank 20 per cent; Nederlands Indische Handelsbank 50; Banque Belge 30 per cent; while the Chase Bank paid 20,000,000 yuan.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.8	— .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.7	— .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.3	— 1.00
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.48	+ .03
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.65	+ .05

P.I. SUGAR INDUSTRY PRESENTS PROBLEM

Third Largest Producers in Sphere Must Have Surplus Adjusted

The Philippine Islands rank third in the production of sugar in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere consisting of Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, French Indo-China, Malaya, Dutch East Indies and Philippines, and as a consequence, the problem of adjusting the Philippine sugar industry takes an important aspect in connection with a counter-measure taken for the surplus production in the islands, states the Miyako Thursday.

The annual production of sugar in the islands in recent years, according to the paper, is as follows (Unit, short ton):

1939—40	1,072,550
1940—41	1,147,148
1941—42	1,162,621

This sugar production in the Philippines, indicated in the above table, corresponds to 23 per cent of the total output of the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere in the same years.

U.S. Main Sugar Buyer

The sugar industry in the Philippine Islands, continues the paper, is marked by two characteristics. First, due to the United States protective policy, the industry in the islands has made remarkable progress since 1910. Except 10 per cent of the output consumed in the islands, the rest was imported by the United States free of duty. Thus, the United States market is pointed out by the paper as the mainstay of the Philippine sugar industry.

Second, as a result of the guarantee given by the rich purchasing power of the United States market, sugar cane cultivation is on the so-called extensive farming system and the yield in the islands corresponds to only 60 per cent of that in Taiwan. Consequently the Philippine sugar industry is not in a position to compete with the sugar industry of other countries.

The following is a list of the cane yield per hectare in the main sugar-producing countries of the world (Unit, Quintal):

Philippines	331
Taiwan	684
Cuba	385
Hawaii	1,349
Java	1,308

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 5
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,072,637
Over Issues	372,637
Deposits	573,206
Loans	601,847

OPTICAL MATERIALS OF NIPPON SUPERIOR

Considered Equal to Instruments of World-Noted Carl Zeiss of Germany

That the products of the Nihon Kogaku Kogyo (the Japan Optical Industry) Company are compared equal to the optical instruments of the world-noted Carl Zeiss of Germany as well as the Bauch and Lomb Corporation of the United States is being clearly indicated in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. The optical instruments of the company are playing an important role as the eye of the mechanized units of the Imperial fighting Forces, says the Diamond in its recent issue.

Whether or not optical instruments are excellent depends upon the optical glass, the main part of the instruments. Optical glass of excellent quality requires to be homogeneous, free from air bubbles and grains. When the pot used for melting glass materials is made of poor material, the pot itself will melt and mix with the glass causing grains in the glass. Air bubbles are eliminated by stirring fully the glass materials in the pot. But the question is whether the pot can bear long hours of heat. These are technical difficulties that have to be met in the manufacturing of optical glass.

Simple Combination

Besides, the manufacture of optical instruments on a mass production basis is impossible due to the fact that they require high precision, although they are apparently a simple combination of glass and metals.

However, technical difficulties in the production of optical instruments were overcome by strenuous efforts of the technicians of the company, which is a 30-year junior to the Carl Zeiss Company in Germany, and now able to turn out excellent optical instruments for military use.

Thanks to the excellent engineering of the company which enables it to produce optical instruments essential to the execution of modern warfare, the development of the company has been remarkable. With the remaining capital amounting to ¥7,500,000 collected at the beginning of this month, the whole capital of ¥25,000,000 has been paid up. The next course of the company to follow will be an increase of the capital, concludes the magazine Diamond.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY PLANS SHIPPING INCREASE

New Firm to Act as Authorized Agents for Management of Bottoms

Foundation of the Motor-Schooner Transportation Control Company, capitalized at ¥5,000,000 was completed by shipping agents. The new company is expected to raise the transportation capacity of ships of the above description by means of rational allocation.

The importance of motor-schooners is receiving increasing recognition as they command respectable shipping bottom space. Besides the management of allocation of large-size motor-schooners, the company will also act as authorized agent for the Shipping Management Society when it is founded.

Hirotaro Tsurumi has been appointed president of the new company. Business of the former Motor-Schooner Transportation Control Association, which was recently liquidated, was transferred to the new company.

Heavy Tax Boost Made By U.S. to Meet Cost Of War, Congress Told

The United States is to increase taxes by $7,500,000,000 and social insurance costs by $2,000,000,000 to cover its vast armament expenditure, according to a statement issued by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Tuesday when the tax increase plan was presented to Congress. Of the total revenue announced by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress early this year, the Administration is seeking to raise $27,000,000,000 by means of taxes. An increase of 60 per cent is to be made in the income tax, raising the amount from $5,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 and 40 per cent in corporate profit tax, boosting revenue from $7,200,000,000 to $10,200,000,000. The consumption tax is to be raised by $1,340,000,000 and inheritance tax by $330,000,000. A person with an annual income of $3,000 without a family must pay $470 in tax, representing more than double the pre-war amount.

COMMODITY RETAIL PRICES SHOW RISING TENDENCY

Vegetables and Fruit Up, Clothing Accessories Cost Falls

Tokyo commodity retail price index for February, 1942, is given at 182.8 (with 1935 average as 100), showing a slight rise of 0.3 per cent over the preceding month, according to figures released by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Increase of 2.7 per cent is seen in vegetables and fruit, and of 0.2 per cent in miscellaneous articles, while clothing and accessories show a fall by 0.2 per cent, others showing no fluctuation.

In comparison with the corresponding period of one year ago and June 1937, February 1942 shows increase of 4.2 per cent and 62 per cent respectively. Details are given in the following table (Minus sign denotes fall. 1935 average as 100).

Commodities	Feb. 15. 1942	Comp. with Jan. 1942
Foodstuffs (58 items)	165.4	0.7%
Cereals (15 items)	160.4	No ch'ge
Vegetable & fruit (14 items)	168.4	2.7%
Meat (7 items)	143.9	No ch'ge
Fish & laver (8 items)	227.2	" "
Beverage & condiments (14 items)	143.2	" "
Clothing & acces. (17 items)	231.1	—0.2%
Fuel (8 items)	126.5	No ch'ge
Bldg. materials (6 items)	265.2	" "
Miscellaneous (9 items)	189.9	0.2%
Average (98 items)	182.8	0.3%

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BALANCE SHEET
31st December, 1941

ASSETS

	Yen
Cash on Hand and in Banks	237,979,819.73
Money at Call and Short Notice	75,505,000.00
Government and Municipal Bonds	537,530,889.20
Other Bonds	168,240,039.64
Stocks and Shares	30,378,845.35
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,147,889,330.35
Foreign Bills Bought	14,322,071.67
Due from Other Banks	11,357,113.82
Acceptances and Guarantees as per Contra	13,033,892.70
Bank Premises and Real Estates	21,432,563.90
Temporary Payment	542,338.50
Money in Trust (Pension Reserve Fund)	6,564,472.72
Capital Uncalled	37,500,000.00
	2,302,276,382.58

LIABILITIES

	Yen
Deposits	2,067,629,673.45
Foreign Bills Sold	371,478.38
Due to Other Banks	5,669,114.23
Acceptances and Guarantees	13,033,892.70
Interest accrued on Deposits etc.	12,868,155.39
Rebate on Bills Discounted not yet due	5,688,931.06
Sundry Accounts	1,643,287.31
Accounts en route	246,168.68
Capital	100,000,000.00
Reserve Funds	77,594,251.77
Profit for the Half Year	17,531,429.59
(Including profit brought forward from last term ¥11,467,822.53)	2,302,276,382.58

APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT

	Yen
By Profit for the Half Year	17,531,429.59
To Legal Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00
" Special Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00
" Pension Reserve Fund	750,000.00
" Bonus	125,000.00
" Staff's Bonus (Part)	104,940.00
" Dividend @ 8% p. a.	2,500,000.00
" Balance carried forward to next term	12,051,489.59
	17,531,429.59

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1942

'Rats From a Sinking Ship'

The withdrawal of General Sir Archibald Wavell from Java to India is the biggest piece of news which has come out of the present war since the fall of Singapore. More than bombings or naval battles or successful landings, it reveals most clearly the true trend of the war. It constitutes a most damaging confession on the part of the Allies as to the crashing of their fondest hopes, and hence it is fraught with the utmost significance in indicating the ultimate course of the war.

Most obviously of all, the retirement of Wavell as commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific and his replacement by the Dutch Lieutenant-General H. Ter Porten is a glaring evidence of military failure on the part of the Allies. No one changes horses in mid-stream if he can possibly avoid it. The fact that the Allies were forced to violate the old proverb reveals most clearly their desperate plight. No amount of distorting the news, as the Allies and particularly the Americans have been doing most flagrantly of late, can hide the fact that things have been going terribly bad for them if they have had to scrap their old commander.

The withdrawal of Wavell means the practical dissolution of the much publicized "Unified Command" of the "United" Nations. When, following the initial Japanese victories, the Allies with much fanfare appointed Wavell to the supreme command of all the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, it was hailed as a move which would veritably turn the tide of combat. In little more than two months, this supposedly epoch-making organization has been abandoned. A unified command no longer exists even on paper, as indeed it had never existed in fact. It is each nation for itself. The Dutch can put their General Porten in command over Java. The Australians can shift for themselves with what little help they can inveigle from helpless America. The British will fend for themselves and save precious Wavell's skin so that he can be used as window dressing again in India, while Java and the rest of the non-British lands can go hang.

The British have tried to justify their latest change by explaining that the war in East Asia has now resolved itself into three separate and independent fronts, namely, the India-Burma front, the East Indies front, and the Australia-New Zealand front. It is logical for a Dutch commander to take charge of the East Indies front while Wavell should naturally take charge of the India-Burma front, is the latest British explanation. Such an explanation is in direct contradiction to the vociferous Allied announcements of a few weeks ago which claimed that a united command was necessary to wage a united fight against a common foe on all fronts. Apparently the Allies have been thrown into such a panic that they hardly know what they think or what they are saying. Their most important decisions are announced with bewildering frequency only to be contradicted with equal facility.

The withdrawal of Wavell to India substantiates the prediction made in these columns just a few days ago to the effect that Britain would abandon the East Indies and Australia in an attempt to save her richest hoard India. Knowing full well after the fall of Singapore that the East Indies and the dominions of the Antipodes could not be held against the invincible might of Japan, the British promptly made plans to jettison them. The publicity given to the recent visit of Chiang Kai-shek to India was a part of the British scheme to focus attention on that sector and to distract attention away from Australia and the East Indies which they now wanted to minimize. Again as in the past, Britain has followed her old policy of using her allies and dominions as tools, only to cast them aside as soon as their utility to her has been exhausted. The East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand are now learning more pointedly than ever the fate of all who are tricked into fighting in the front line of Britain's battles.

The Dutch apparently now belatedly realize how shabbily they have been treated by their quondam protector. Some Dutch officials in Java are reported to have characterized the departure of Wavell and his staff as "rats fleeing a sinking ship." Another Dutch official, despairing of British help and frantically scanning the horizon for non-existent American help, has characterized the American attitude toward the Dutch East Indies as "criminal." No enemy needs to castigate the Allies; that is already being done most capably by themselves. Such is the unity among the "United" Nations! What better comment is there than this as to which side possesses the power to win the final victory!

More Replacements

Hard on the heels of Wavell's withdrawal comes the most recent news of the retirement of Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich from his briefly held post of commander-in-chief of the unified Allied naval forces in the Southwest Pacific. The wholesale decapitation of all the responsible Allied commanders indicates that the Allied defeats suffered since the fall of Singapore have attained the tremendous proportions of a mad rout.

A month ago, the Americans claimed a naval victory in the mythical battle of Macassar Straits, only to be followed by the substantiated report of the Japanese victory in the battle off the Java coast and the resulting successful Japanese landing on southern Borneo. To prove that the rumor of an American victory was in reality a Japanese victory instead, Admiral Thomas C. Hart was removed from his command to be replaced by the Dutch Vice-Admiral Helfrich. A few days ago, the Americans again broadcast claims of a mythical naval victory off Bali, only to be followed by the successful Japanese landing on Bali and the overwhelming Japanese naval victories off Batavia and Surabaya preceding the successful landing in force of large Japanese Armies on Java. And to prove the truth of the Japanese victories and the Allied defeats, it is now Vice-Admiral Helfrich who in his turn has been removed from his command.

It seems to be an American custom to claim a victory, only to be followed by irrefutable proofs of a Japanese victory, substantiated by the retirement of the Allied commander in disgrace. The world has now come to know the formula. We are awaiting with eagerness and joy the next sweeping claims of another American "victory." If only the supply of Allied admirals holds out so that they can be properly retired after each American broadcast, Japan's position as mistress of the Pacific is assured.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Family System

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

Such a dissentient "alien" character has often invaded and still invades the most conservative of Japanese families in the person of an "eccentric daughter" or a "gifted son" whom inscrutable Inga has vested with an extraordinary aptitude or predilection for some art, craft or career plus incurable restlessness or impatience of quiet home life, or even contempt of conventionality. Such a freak offspring may be a source of family pride or domestic unhappiness, according as he is deemed a "crane begotten by ducks," or a "skeleton in the cupboard," as the case may be. But generally he will succeed in taking himself out of the house to seek an environment congenial to his genius, real or imagined.

Where the eldest son happens to be plagued with the distemper, there will be some trouble before he is properly placed either by his capitulation to parental counsel or surrender of his birthright to a younger brother. As a rule, however, the eldest son is endowed with a conservative instinct and a strong sense of the family to uphold its time-honored sanctity; and here again we may notice the hand of providence favoring the immemorial institution.

Fruit of Filial Piety

It is an immutable article of faith in this country that boys and girls brought up in the traditional rules of the family and who "hear the instruction of their father, and forsake not the law of their mother," shall never lack food or go naked in the winter of life. The son shall have plenty, a good job and grow up to be a trusted and respected member of society and get a lovely virtuous wife, and in his age, with his own children growing about him, shall see even his grave not as a thing of terror but a happy resting place to which he may gently descend at last as a deity and a Buddha to be thereafter worshipped by all his posterity. As for the filial daughter, her value is above the rubies; princes and magnates shall seek her hand in marriage; and out of her womb shall come prophets, kings and saviors of the earth.

Such bliss may not be conceived about the "careers" of those leading an individualistic life of the so-called "American pattern." Their marriage, far from a sacred tie, will be a species of cohabitation, if not concubinage, contracted, at its best, for "mutual happiness," but often for their selfish desires, each seeking his or her bent in taste or occupation, or the momentary phantoms of pleasure or excitement. All will look well as long as they are young and summer days are long and bright, but anon comes chilly autumn, even the frost of adversity. Then they will find, if married, a divorce, if single, beggary or starvation unless they save themselves by a suicide. Their only salvation will be in money, which if they lack life will be to them, as they often declare, not worth living.

Spirit of Self-Sacrifice

Some cynics may say that the family system then is a kind of device to assure security for the present and comfort for old age, and that more effective and modern assurances are provided in the West in the forms of insurance, savings, pension system as well as social and philanthropic institutions. This is a shallow utilitarian view, not to say, blasphemous. For such aids and props for alleviating the stings of age and misfortune are based on egoistic principles even as individualism is. They try to make up for the lack of a thing which they should not lack. It is like the sport of the idle rich who must play golf, cricket or tennis to make up for the want of natural exercise; it may be better perhaps than doing nothing at all, but can never be a universal substitute for real physical labor like that of the farmer with his spade, the craftsman with his tools and fisherman with his net. Splendid edifices devoted to philanthropy in a so-called free democracy may be so many monumental signs of the lack of essential philanthropy in the hearts of its countrymen.

The Japanese family system is rooted not in egoism or material advantage but in the very reverse of it, namely, unselfish devotion to duty and disregard of personal advantage. It is made of the spirit of self-sacrifice.

The self-sacrifice of the typical Japanese wife is well known. Her best portrait may be seen in the story of Ruth who after her husband's death would cleave to her mother-in-law. Quoth the women, "Whither thou goest I will go; where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people; thy God my God; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried." It is the old custom in Japan, kept to this day, that on the day of mar-

(Continued on Page 4)

WORLD'S OLDEST DANCE STILL EXISTS IN JAPAN

Bugaku Founded Century Ago, Developed as Treasured Art

When the fugitive material of the dance is considered, it seems like a miracle that Bugaku, the music and dances preserved at the Imperial Court of Japan, should have survived the vicissitudes of time. Thirteen centuries ago the dances and music of India, China and Chosen began to migrate to Japan, says a writer in Eastern Asia.

In Europe very little was known about dancing during the dark ages that followed the fall of the Roman Empire. The first of which there is trustworthy technical history are the Base dances which flourished from 1350 to 1550, and later from 1450 to the middle of the 17th century.

But music and dancing began to filter into the isles of Japan during the reign of the Empress-Regnant Suiko when her heir, Prince Shotoku, espoused the cause of Buddhism, and became the patron of the arts. Then Mimashi, a Chosenese musician, who had studied music and dancing in China of the Wu Dynasty style, settled in Japan and taught youths how to perform Gigaku in the village of Sakurai in Yamato Province.

Gagaku Founded

Gigaku was given on the occasion of great Buddhist ceremonies in the temples at Nara. Later on it became the entertainment of the Court. Under the patronage of several music-loving Emperors, Gagaku was founded. This was a music institution which had both music and dance departments. Gradually Gigaku declined, and out of Gagaku developed a special kind of dramatic performance called Bugaku.

These dances were given an honored place during the ceremonies in connection with the enthronement of the Emperors, at banquets within the Imperial Palace, and at high festivals associated with the customs of the Imperial Family. At the present time the Imperial Household presents a program of these ancient dances in public once or twice a year.

Bugaku is the accumulation of a thousand years, and in it are represented the music and dances of India and China which long ago perished in these countries. Not only have the music scores been recorded, but the notation of the dances as well, while the costumes, masks, and accessories have been carefully re-fashioned from time to time, handed down as family secrets, and enthusiastically guarded by the hereditary musicians and dancers.

Some of the Bugaku dances are religious and others ritual. Some were made for children to present upon congratulatory occasions, and for processions. Others were brought to Japan by tribute bearers to the Imperial Court, and there are Bugaku pieces which represent triumph after battle, such as Bairo, which was given at the banquet of rejoicing at the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War. Bugaku dances also forming part of the entertainment at the Court when the Russo-Japanese War ended.

Intercourse With Asia

Through Bugaku may be seen Japan's intercourse with Asia long ago. Dances and music came, not only from India, China and Chosen, but from such distant parts as Cambodia and Bohkara. Central Asia and Tibet must have also contributed to the influences that flowed into Japan, while dances were brought from Mongolia, and even from the regions of Siberia.

So careful of the type, Japan did not lose such dances as came from Pohai, the kingdom in Manchuria which had close relations with the Nara Court, as well as that of Tang. This artistic, Buddhist country was destroyed by a powerful war-like people, the Khitans, and passed out of existence. It is, therefore, all the more wonderful that traces of the dances of these long forgotten people still may be found in Bugaku.

Showing how closely related Japan was with the continent of Asia, the dances of China and Chosen formed a steady stream, as the musicians and dancers of these countries arrived in Japan and remained to teach their art, while the musicians of Japan were sent on special missions to bring back the result of their studies.

SEVERANCE

The perfect man is a spiritual being. Were the ocean itself scorched up, he would not feel hot. Were the Milky Way frozen hard, he would not feel cold. Were the mountains to be riven with thunder, and the great deep to be thrown up by storm, he would not tremble.

* * *

Birth is not a beginning; death is not an end.

* * *

Let knowledge stop at the unknowable. That is perfection.

* * *

True words are not fine; fine words are not true.

* * *

Spread out your knowledge, and it will be found to be shallow.

GRAND SPIRIT OF 'HAKKO ICHIU' NUCLEUS OF NEW ORDER IN ASIA

Grasp of Japan's Moral Mission Based on Lofty Idea Of Friendship and Love Emphasized

By MAJOR-GENERAL TSUKIZO AKINAGA
Director of the First Department
Of the Planning Board

Singapore, which Britain held for upward of a century, as the most important base for the invasion of East Asia, has finally fallen to the Japanese. The great importance of Singapore is too well known to require any repetition here. Strategically, it has been an important base for British invasion of East Asia; politically, it has been a base for British domination of East Asia; and economically, it has been a base for the exploitation of East Asia. Recently, it has constituted the nucleus of the encirclement of Japan by the United States, Britain and other hostile Powers. This all-important British base has now been completely undermined by Japanese "Yamato-damashii," with the result that British influence has been swept out of East Asia.

With Singapore as its main base of operation, Britain has hitherto held sway over East Asia by dint of sheer strength. How and by what means should Japan, which has secured this important base, achieve the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, then? Let me state my views on the fundamental idea which should inspire Japan's work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Empty Professions

Various principles have ruled in different ages for the maintenance of order in the world ever since the history of the world began. At one time, justice was upheld as the guiding principle, and at another time humanity was stressed. Time was when the principle of racial self-determination was in vogue. At all times, these and similar fine words or beautiful expressions have been used to justify efforts to create a new order. However, these fine phrases and expressions have invariably proved nothing more or less than opportunist and empty professions.

A careful study of the truth of the matter discloses that in all ages world peace rested on a compromise between big Powers on the basis of the relationship of rival strengths. Such a compromise remains valid only as long as the balance of power is maintained between big Powers. Once the balance of power is lost, order is immediately destroyed and the world is thrown into the turmoil of conflict, aggressions, conquests, annexations and butcheries following in its trail. Out of this chaotic condition emerges a new order based on a new balance of power.

This principle of power has ruled mankind, either in the West or in the East or irrespective of races, ever since the history of the world began. If any proof is needed, we can only point to the methods which the United States and Britain have employed during the past century in their domination of East Asia.

In short, world order in all past ages was barely maintained by the balance of power between Powers; of international accord based on morality there was none.

Constructive Work

Sincerely desirous of establishing permanent peace in the world, Japan intends to create a new order in East Asia, to begin with, and to this end Japan declared war upon the United States and Britain. The fundamental idea underlying its desire to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is by no means the ambition to establish its dominance by dint of power as other nations have done in the past. Its purpose is to effect constructive work which is deeply rooted in the lofty love of peace.

The same noble idea has run through the world policy which Japan has hitherto pursued. That is to say, its ideal is to enable all nations to secure their proper place in accordance with the guiding spirit of "Hakko Ichiu." This idea is impeccable in all ages and is justifiable, no matter where it may be applied. Japan feels constrained to do its utmost in order to spread this ideal all over the world. Japan is persuaded that it is charged with the mission of stabilizing the entire of East Asia, to begin with under such an order founded on morality.

What is, then, meant by the guiding spirit of "Hakko Ichiu" which Japan stoutly upholds and is determined to see firmly established? It is, in a word, an idea which aims at making a big family of the entire world. What characterizes this idea and therefore what is most important in this idea is the concept of household. The Japanese concept of household is closely linked to the idea of the identity of blood relationships, the idea of perfect order and the idea of friendship and love.

Not an iota of the idea of might, the idea of right and duty, or the idea of domination by dint of power, which is manifest pronouncedly in the individualistic or liberal outlook on life, is discernible in the Japanese concept of household. By the idea of the identity of blood relationship is meant that parents and children and brothers and sisters within a family, bound closely by blood relationship, form one systematic unit. This relationship is so firmly established that it cannot be affected either by consideration of interest or by force of power.

By the idea of order is meant the fact that the center of the family combination is definitely and clearly fixed with the order of priority established according to the degree of closeness of relationship between family members. It is entirely different from conditions in other countries where blood relations live variously without any regular order of relationship. The idea of friendship and love means that parent and child, husband and wife and brother and sister within a family respect and love each other and help each other. No concept of right and duty nor any material consideration of interest enters into this idea of mutual aid.

'Family State'

This Japanese concept of household constitutes Japan's fundamental idea for the formation of a State. Japan's "Family State" is formed in this way. This makes Japan's national constitution peerless in the world. Where else in the world can one find another Family State boasting the tradition and history of 3,000 years? We may, indeed, well be proud of our race.

The spirit of "Hakko Ichiu," as already mentioned, denotes the idea of converting the entire world into a sort of one big family. It is based on morality and it aims at the establishment of a new order founded on morality. Where this spirit prevails, a relationship of the ruler and the ruled as springs simply from relations or power cannot exist. Nor should there be a relationship of economic exploitation. Conquest by armed force should not be recognized either. There should only be genuine relationship of mutual aid and true peace, which ensures the common existence and prosperity of the peoples concerned. Moral principles will and must govern within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is by such a noble idea that Japan is actuated in endeavoring to see that all States and peoples within the Co-Prosperity Sphere find their proper place.

Oriental Civilization

This idea will take concrete shape when Japan, as the central and guiding force, has succeeded in helping the various regions within the Greater East Asia Sphere to throw off the yoke of the United States and Britain which have arbitrarily converted them virtually into colonies. Economically, an effectual end must be put to the extortionate practices of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands so as to bring about a new economic structure under which all peoples within the Co-Prosperity Sphere can lead a life of self-sufficiency in mutual aid and prosperity. Culturally, Oriental civilization must be developed and the past practice of slavishly copying Western civilization must be discarded, so that a real contribution may be made toward the creation of true world civilization.

Although this idea of establishing a new order based on morality, and the efforts to realize it have been consistently maintained and pushed throughout the long history of this country, it was the Manchurian Affair and the China Affair which brought the Japanese policy in this regard into prominence in the history of the world. A unity of purpose characterized the relationship between Japan and Manchoukuo subsequent to the Manchurian Affair, and these countries are now knit together by close and inseparable ties of friendship.

In Manchoukuo itself, the principle of common existence and common prosperity for all component races is being carried out under the slogan of perfect accord among the five races constituting the Manchoukuoan nation. In the China Affair, Japan has lost over 100,000 brave lives and expanded from the national treasury more than ¥20,000,000,000. And yet, Japan is demanding neither the cession of Chinese territory nor the payment of an indemnity. What Japan wants is simply to establish moral relationship between the two countries in accordance with the three main principles of joint defense against the Comintern good neighborliness and economic collaboration.

Based on Guiding Spirit

In the light of these solid historical facts and also in view of Japan's attitude toward Burma, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, as proclaimed by Premier General Hideki Tojo, in the Diet the other day, it is fair to assume that any reasonable person can easily understand Japan's true intentions. Japan's right course and attitude is dictated by its moral national characteristics based on the guiding spirit of "Hakko Ichiu."

I have so far stated my opinion on the ideal of "Hakko Ichiu." It is nevertheless no easy task to put this ideal into practice. The higher the ideal, the more difficult it is to put it into practice. Japan's is a very high ideal. Nothing short of strenuous and sustained efforts which will have to be maintained unflaggingly for generations will enable Japan to achieve its grand work. It is, therefore, necessary for the Japanese people to grasp firmly the objective of the national effort required for the accomplishment of Japan's high ideal.

Noble and Gigantic Work

What is most important, then, is for the Japanese people to grasp this grand principle clearly. They must be deeply imbued with the ideal which has been

(Continued on Page 3)

TO WINSTON CHURCHILL

'Twas her curst tradition (what a vice!)
To fatten Britain at the sacrifice
Of other countries: her dominions all—
Her colonies in Asia—groan and gall
Under her tyranny. O Churchill, you
A haughty man, with this long-rooted view,
Treat all the other peoples in the world;
And as our real power grew more unfurled,
You gradually began to envy us
And treat us as a nuisance and discuss
The matter with your crony Roosevelt. Oft
You said, "Our glory must be kept aloft;
We shall see in due time." This you declared
In papers and in speeches, and you dared
To menace us. You talked with Roosevelt; you
Cooperated with him; and you grew
Still haughtier than before. Once in the past
Britain was great: with her resources vast
She strode on earth as if it were her own,
Assuming victor's pride and judge's frown.

Churchill, your greedy predecessors kept
Trampling down Asia and the people wept
Under their merciless oppression, quite
Deprived of independence, justice, right
And liberty; and you are not awake
To their old folly and dare to retake
Their old mistaken policy. Who would
Consider this injustice right and good?

War has begun: Hongkong and Singapore
Have fallen; your eloquence can do no more.
'Tis you that drive your nation into woe;
'Tis you that shortly lay your country low.

—By T. W.

NOW IS TIME FOR ASIA TO RISE IN ITS GLORY

Emancipation Is Japan's Mission And Duty of Asiatic Peoples

Asiatic Asia

Today a great turning tide in human history is developing before our eyes. With Japan's declaration of war on America and England, a new page in the history of Asia and of the world is opened. The Asiatic order forged by England and America, and the world order forged by the Anglo-Saxons, are now things of yesterday. The English concept of the world, the American outlook of human life and the materialistic civilization of Jewish type, have also become things of the past.

One billion people, that is the whole of the Asiatics, who have long been suffering from the bondage of the Anglo-Saxons, are now on the eve of emancipation from the iron-fetters which had been forged by the Anglo-Saxons for the maintenance of their old dollar-sterling empire. In truth, the present war is one of emancipation of the 1,000,000,000 people!

Unparalleled War

Did human history ever experience a period when another such gigantic war of emancipation was fought? In the scale, grandeur and sublimity of the ever-recurring victories, the present great and holy war to free 1,000,000,000 people has no parallel in history. Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 the war to free Asia has been a pre-ordained mission vested on the Japanese nation. The sole historical significance to be unmistakably discerned in Japan's war with Russia, the Manchurian Affair and the present China Affair, lies in the emancipation of the Asiatic peoples.

The War of Greater East Asia must be one to accomplish the task implied in this historic significance. To put it in other words, the Russo-Japanese War has been the prelude to the war to free Asia, while the present War of Greater East Asia is to be called its conclusion. Besides, emancipation of Asia means a mission for the Japanese nation as it also means its duty toward the Asiatic peoples.

For the Asiatics, the War of Greater East Asia must mean their war against their unpardonable enemy, the Anglo-Saxons. Now is the time when the national movements of the various Asiatic races should reap the harvest of their efforts; now is the time they should accomplish their respective national revolutions the goal of which was summed up, according to the late Sun Yat-sen and Wang Shin, in the slogan, "Down with the Anglo-Saxons."

Now is the time when the sacrifices of General Aguinaldo of the Filipino Revolution should be amply rewarded. Now is the time when the Iranians and Arabs should, in their respective lands, strive to realize the doctrine of the Holy Quran, driving out the influence of the enemy of their faith and fatherland. Now is the time the whole of Asia should take to arms! The War for Greater East Asia is just a general racial war with a sword in the hand.

For Liberty and Glory

Sons of Jaapn, the champions of this war, are spilling their blood in the ill-climated jungles of Malaya and going down to the bottom at Pearl Harbor of Hawaii for the sake of recovering the lost freedom of Asia, for the sake of establishing the liberty and glory of Asia. The Chungking Government should, in the light of these facts, reflect on their past misconduct. The Indian National Congress, likewise, should stop to play the same ideological game it pursued in the past. The sons of Islam should now cease meditating in the desert; and taking swords in their hands, should wage a war of justice for restoring their holy lands. The holy place is definitely not limited to Mecca or Medina; for the Asiatics the vast territory of Asia is one great Holy Land. The whole of Asia, then, should now resort to arms! Now is the opportunity to recover the glory of Asia, the mother of civilization!

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

YUJO
(Friendship)
1919

By SANEATSU MUSHAKOJI

Part I

A fledgling playwright named Nojima was passionately in love with Sugiko, younger sister of his friend Nakata. It was the kind of love in which a man gets to appreciate a girl and becomes increasingly attached to her, not through active courtship, but by having recourse to a studied attitude of detachment. This was in a way due to Sugiko's being still rather young and her elder brother not having really sealed their friendship with his approval. In fact Nojima had not yet confessed his love to her or to him, having confided it only to another friend of his named Omiya. Omiya, a young man who also entertained literary ambitions, was on very congenial terms with Nojima, both in respect to ideas and as human beings. He warmly wished him luck and encouraged him and gave unstintingly of his help in bringing about the realization of his love.

At one time he undertook to utilize in a roundabout way the friendship between Sugiko and his cousin, Takeko who had absolute trust in him, in inducing the girl to become favorably disposed toward Nojima. Nojima did not relish the idea of approaching Sugiko himself. Omiya construed this as being due to the fact that Nojima, a morally fastidious sort, disliked coming necessarily in contact with her elder brother, with whom the two differed in ideas as well as in moral outlook. Though he had a strong will power and self-assurance, Nojima was inexperienced in the ways of the world and inclined to be awkward, so that he relied most happily on his friend's assistance.

At Seashore Resort

Then a rival named Hayakawa appeared on the scene. Summer having just come round, they all went to the same seashore resort—Hayakawa with Nakata and Sugiko, and Nojima in company with Omiya and Takeko. Takeko, herself disliking Hayakawa, was indignant about Sugiko's becoming unexpectedly intimate with him and denounced him in unmistakable terms. Nakata was attracted to Takeko and frequently called with Sugiko at Omiya's home. Omiya, on the plea that his promised manuscript claimed his time—he had more or less distinguished himself in literary circles—refused more often than not to join them in their recreations. When he did join them, he acted very coldly toward Sugiko. And he spoke highly of Nojima whenever he found the opportunity, endeavoring in this manner to deepen the understanding and appreciation of his friend's good qualities among these people. Sugiko became more and more intimate with Nojima.

In order to dispel the tedium at the seashore resort, Muraoka, a rising playwright, decided to present one of his plays in his own house. He expressed his wish to Sugiko that she participate in it as an actress. Sugiko asked Nojima and Omiya what they thought about the matter, and when she refused to take part in the performance in accordance with their advice, Nojima was greatly elated. Once, at a bridge game in which Sugiko, Omiya, Takeko and himself took part—a rare enough occasion for this particular foursome—Nojima thought it rather strange when Sugiko acted in a curiously perturbed manner and made one careless blunder after another. Yet he felt it was so very charming indeed. When she seemed relatively unconcerned about his illness, however, or excessively intimate with Hayakawa, he became angry in a despairing sort of way, thinking that perhaps he and she were never destined for each other.

It happened that a ping-pong tournament was held at Nakata's place. Hayakawa, Muraoka and other young men here assembled undertook to flatter and dance attendance upon Sugiko, while Nojima, incapable as he was of behaving in such a fashion, felt a bitter sense of mingled irritation and displeasure. All at once Omiya, who had joined the tournament reluctantly, challenged Sugiko to a game and defeated her disastrously. He immediately felt that he had done something childish. Nojima's anger, however, gave way to an agreeable sense of relief. Yet, on the other hand, he felt very happy to find that Sugiko, despite the treatment she had received at Omiya's hands, never lost her gentle equanimity and open-heartedness, and to discover therein the fineness of her character.

Omiya's Departure

Soon after that Omiya decided, of a sudden, to go abroad. Both Nojima's and Nakata's group, therefore, left the summer resort. When finally the arrangements for Omiya's trip were completed, Sugiko asked him to write to her and send her souvenirs from the various countries visited. Omiya flatly refused this. Nojima was astonished, and on the day of Omiya's departure he saw her standing somewhat apart from the group that had come to see him off and gazing forlornly at his figure. It then occurred to him that she might be in love with Omiya. The thought gave him a shock. Omiya, however, showed nothing unusual in his manner toward her.

About a year later Nojima proposed marriage to her. To his surprise, she curtly refused him. What was even more surprising to him was the fact that, after another year had passed, she accompanied Takeko and her husband—Takeko had meanwhile married someone other than Nakata—on a trip abroad. But a letter from Omiya some four months later, together with an article by him, mentioned in this letter, which appeared in a certain magazine, brought the whole thing to light. This publication consisted of a number of letters exchanged by Sugiko and Omiya, printed precisely as they were written and in their chronological order.

According to this, Sugiko had been pining for Omiya during the two years

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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JAPANESE OCCUPY BATAVIA

Capital of Dutch Indies Capitulates to Smashing Drive of Imperial Forces at 9:30 P.M. Thursday

AUSTRALIA COAST AGAIN RAIDED

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11:30 a.m. March 6.—Imperial Army Forces operating in the Java area, continuing their advance and smashing enemy resistance at various points, completely occupied Batavia, the enemy capital, at 9:30 p.m. on March 5.

28 PLANES SMASHED IN RAID

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 10:40 a.m. March 6.

1. Imperial Naval Air Forces in their raid on Broome, important port on the north-western coast of Australia on March 3, attacked a group of latest-type hydroplanes which were about to take off, and completely destroyed the entire 28 planes. Another unit of Navy planes attacked Wyndam and gunned one transport plane and a hangar, and set them on fire.

2. Imperial Naval Air Forces attacked airfields in the eastern part of Java Island and also in Sunda islands, east of Java, and destroyed 26 planes, including latest arrivals.

3. In a large formation, Imperial Naval Air Forces attacked Bandoeng, Java, on March 4, and destroyed 18 planes.

Another Day of Battle Begins

Daybreak on the East Asia Front . . . through white mists that linger over the landscape, a unit of the Imperial Forces pushes its way onward. Though the world still seems wrapped in repose, the grim business of war must go on, and over the wide battlefront, our tireless forces continue their determined advance toward victory. (Censored by War Ministry)

'IRON FIST' METHODS FORESEEN FOR INDIA

General Wavell Notorious for Atrocious Measures Used To Gain Ends

FREEDOM MOVE STALLED

London Aiming at Utilizing Wealth of Colony— Indians Gloomy

The object of General Sir Archibald Wavell's return to India being to prepare for a Japanese attack and simultaneously, to quell the anti-British elements, it is generally understood that though some measures might be taken to bring about a compromise, the Indian nationals will eventually be left to suffer under General Wavell's atrocious and coercive policy, reports a Yomiuri correspondent from Stockholm.

Immediately after his arrival at Calcutta on March 3, General Wavell issued a statement to the effect that martial law will be proclaimed over the whole of India, according to the report, which is evident proof that on his assumption of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, General Wavell will resort to a strong oppressive policy.

The wartime Cabinet in Britain, it is believed, is discussing measures to be taken on the Indian demand for independence, and a definite policy will be clarified at the Parliament session shortly. Gathering from various information, however, the report continues, the British officials are not aiming to give wholehearted support to the independence movement or to the progress of the Indian populace but to utilize the vast natural resources found in the country and to obtain the cooperation of the Indians toward this end.

The part to be played by General Wavell for the achievement of this sinister object is obvious. The British officials are placing great expectations on the experiences of Sir Archibald, particularly in his ability of exercising tyranny and brutality to the extreme in quelling riots such as has been demonstrated in Palestine. If the necessity arises, therefore, the same ruthless means will be taken by General Wavell to force the Indians to cooperate with the British plan.

Brutal Methods Used

In June, 1940, when Egypt was exposed to grave danger as a result of Italian participation in the war, and when the Italian forces menaced the Egyptian border by advancing there, General Wavell, the correspondent says, brutally subjugated the anti-British elements on the one hand, and on the other, steadily completed war preparations, even driving back the Italians from the border. He became a national hero overnight in Britain and every Briton marvelled at his ability.

It is voiced among some quarters in England today that the time is not fit to effect a radical change in the Indian Constitution; on the contrary, such a measure is too late now that the Japanese Forces have virtually reached the eastern gate to India, the report continues. These quarters, therefore, are absolutely with General Wavell in carrying out his atrocious policy.

Among the Indian circles, on the other hand, there are opinions that the supposedly "new policy" against India is nothing but the repetition of circumventive policies previously taken by Britain, leading to a conclusion that the fundamental settlement of the question will be dragged on until the termination of the war. Consequently the report discloses, they are holding a dark outlook over the whole affair.

Still other sources reveal that the British policy against India is believed to have been discussed along the following lines.

1. There are to be distinctions between the policies to be put into effect immediately and those which are to be enforced after the war.

2. Collaboration between the Indian National Congress and the Mohammedans' League is to be the prerequisite in effecting the immediate policies.

3. When such collaboration materializes, the two parties are to be permitted to join the Governor-General's Executive Council.

4. When the foundation is stabilized, the British Government is to give free rein to the Viceroy of India and to the Governor-General's Executive Council.

5. As a post-war policy, the British Government is to give India the right of autonomy. Furthermore, the authority to enact constitution necessary in this connection is to be left in the hands of the Indians.

In view of the constant difference of opinions between the two parties mentioned, the report concludes, it is well-nigh impossible to realize a collaboration as the prerequisite stipulates, and therefore, the Anglo-Indian relation will see a further aggravation, ending up finally in being forced to cooperate through the notorious policy of General Wavell.

U.S. Government, Alarmed at War Losses, Raising Spy Scare to Smokescreen Public

The continued setbacks that the American and British forces have suffered in the southwest Pacific area have given rise to utter consternation, revealed Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Tokyo, Friday.

"When it became necessary for Britain to defend her own stronghold, Singapore," said the Spokesman, "with the help of America, she gathered around her the Dutch East Indies, Australia and Chungking, and drew up the much-heralded ABCD line against Japan. She made such inducements as offers of out-and-out aid to these countries. Her own general, General Wavell, was appointed Supreme Commander of the forces in this area.

"Britain was thus able to obtain a large number of men and materials from the Dutch Indies and Australia for the defense of Singapore on the excuse that its defense was vital to both nations.

"Now that Singapore has fallen, and the defense of Java and Australia have become hopeless, the British have concentrated on the defense of Burma and India more and more. She thus found it convenient to desert her comrades in war by dissolving the Supreme Command, and by leaving Java and Australia to fight it out alone, at the most critical juncture. Britain has added the Dutch Indies and Australia to the long list of deserted countries, such as Belgium, Poland and Greece."

Turning to America, Mr. Hori pointed out that ever since the outbreak of the present war the America authorities have been in a state of hysteria, for they were unable to find suitable excuses to appease the American public, in face of the repeated setbacks suffered by their forces.

"However," added the Spokesman, "the American Government was successful in drawing the attention of the public from the disastrous defeats in the Pacific to the so-called spy activities of the Axis nationals. It is still fresh in our memory that the American Government arrested hundreds of Axis nationals following the debacle at Pearl Harbor, on the pretext that the disaster was due to fifth column activities. Since the American authorities have repeatedly arrested Axis civilians, most of whom are innocent citizens on the ground that they happened to possess quite harmless articles like auto maps, cameras, or radio sets, it is noteworthy that these arrests

(Continued on Page 2)

ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF JAPANESE NOTED

British Ex-Welfare Head Tells Londoners Nation Must Not Be Underestimated

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, March 4.—Hugh Dalton, former British Minister of Economic Welfare, and now President of the Board of Trade, issued a statement to the press today and urged the British public not to underestimate Japan's wartime economic strength, according to a report from London. His statement is substantially as follows:

"Japan is gaining victory after victory in the Southwestern Pacific and at the same time, she is strengthening her own economic power. Japan's economic strength at present is far greater than that at the time of the opening of the war on December 8 last. No longer should we entertain an optimistic hope that Japan will economically collapse soon."

The British public have come to recognize the military superiority of Japan since the fall of Singapore but the thought that Japan would soon collapse from economic difficulty is still maintained by most of the people.

Criticize Dockyard Workers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—Bitter criticism of the unsatisfactory work of British dockyard workers in being voiced by Government leaders and the press, according to London reports received here today.

Admiral Roger Keyes, in the House of Commons, reportedly has expressed open dissatisfaction with the inefficiency of dockyard workers, which, he claimed, kept ships in harbors unnecessarily long.

In a similar vain, Ernest Bevin, Minister of Supplies, announced last week

(Continued on Page 2)

R.A.F. RAID ON PARIS SHOCKS WASHINGTON

Move Seen as Sequel to Aid Soviets—Welles Says Bombing Legitimate

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, March 5.—The British air attack on the French civilian population of Paris and its suburbs caused quite a sensation in America, according to reports from Washington.

Military and political circles here view in this attack a sequel to the recent urgent Soviet demand for help in their offensive in the East by some sort of operation in the West.

United States Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, declared that he regarded the attack on Paris as an "absolutely legitimate act". He added that the United States policy toward France would in no way be touched by this incident.

Meanwhile, political circles, however, were lively discussing the question whether or not this attack was not meant to aggravate the relations between France and America.

In this connection, the report from British sources is being regarded as specially significant according to which the attack on Paris had been carried through without previously consulting Washington.

Indo-China Shocked

Asahi Service

SAIGON, March 5.—The people of French Indo-China were greatly shocked by the report of the British air raid on Paris in the evening of March 3 and newspapers here loudly criticized the attack.

The British side announced that the objectives of their air raid were airplane and motorcar plants, but reports reaching here have revealed that

(Continued on Page 2)

FACTORS IN SUCCESS OF NAVY FORCE TOLD

Moral and Material Background For Victories Explained by Commander Tashiro

Speaking over the JOAK radio network from 9:15 p.m. on Thursday, Commander Kaku Tashiro, a member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, pointed out the chief factors, both moral and material, which enabled the Japanese Forces to achieve such a glorious victory in the sea battles fought recently off Java Island.

The gist of Commander Tashiro's speech, entitled "The Spirit of Annihilation" follows:

"After the fall of Singapore on February 15, the Imperial Naval Forces had been enlarging their field of operation ever southward. Keypoints of Borneo had already been occupied and the glorious flags of our Navy were fluttering triumphantly over the whole area of the South Seas.

"The only place left for the Japanese Naval Forces to conquer was Java Island. Our invincible armada, escorting a large fleet of transports all filled to capacity with Army Forces, headed for Java the last remaining enemy stronghold in the South Seas.

"Toward the evening of February 27, our fleet detected a powerful fleet of the combined American, British and Dutch naval forces at a spot south of Bawean Island. It was a newly-organized squadron which was the last resort of the enemy.

Attack on Enemy Begins

"No sooner had our fleet discovered the enemy squadron, than it made a furious attack. The combined fleet of the American, British and Dutch naval forces, of course, made a desperate counter-attack.

"The sea battle continued until the following day. The result was, as all of you know well, the total annihilation of the enemy and the successful landing of the Japanese Army Forces on Java Island.

"In the sea battle fought on March 1 off Batavia also, our Navy succeeded in sinking and damaging enemy warships and subsequently enabled the Army Forces to land on the coast.

"A total of 23 enemy ships was sunk in these two sea battles. What was then, the cause of such brilliant war results of the Imperial Navy? In my opinion, the glorious victory achieved by our invincible armada may well be attributed to the following three factors; namely, that our Navy has a traditional spirit of "annihilation," that our soldiers have a firm conviction of victory through long years of vigorous discipline since the Washington Disarmament Conference and that the officers and men of the Japanese Forces are thoroughly imbued with an undaunted spirit of discharging their duties at any cost.

Allies 'Propaganda' Fleet

"Another characteristic of our Navy is that it is a 'death defying' navy, while the enemy fleet was nothing but a 'propaganda' fleet, which relied merely upon war strategy.

"It is natural that this 'propaganda' navy of America, Britain and Holland which had long been used only to threaten the Asiatic peoples, should have been miserably annihilated by the

(Continued on Page 2)

90,000 Captives Taken

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, March 6.—A detailed report issued by the Japanese military headquarters in Malaya revealed today that 90,000 enemy soldiers have been taken prisoner in Singapore alone, including 48,000 British troops and 42,000 Indian soldiers.

The report further disclosed that war trophies taken by the Japanese Forces included 300 howitzers, 98 anti-aircraft guns and automatic cannons, 54 fortress guns, 108 rapid firing guns, 180 trench mortars, 63 anti-tank guns, 2,530 heavy and light machine-guns, 773 automatic rifles, 3,900 pistols, 53,500 rifles, 30,610,000 rounds of cartridges, 14,030 automobiles, 135,000 tons of crude oil and 30,000 drums of oil.

The trophies also included 1,027 railway cars, including locomotives, freight cars and coaches.

Wounded enemy soldiers in Shonan City were reported to total 11,050, of which 3,500 are British, 3,850 Australian and 2,800 Indian troops.

Women, Children Freed

Sixty-nine Japanese women and children who had been confined at various points in and around Zamboanga, strategic town on the west coast of Mindanao, were rescued by Japanese landing parties immediately following the occupation of the town. Further efforts are being expedited for rescuing the remaining Japanese internees, according to Domei.

Fires reportedly are raging at Zamboanga due to a scorched earth policy of the enemy forces who fled into the interior.

Mail for Enemy

Domei

MANILA, March 5.—In what is believed to be the first attempt of its kind in the history of warfare, headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines yesterday announced that messages from the families of Filipino soldiers will be delivered to troopers who are now waging a hopeless battle under strict United States surveillance on Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor.

It was revealed that the deadline for the messages, which will be delivered to the addressees by an undisclosed method, is 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Japanese Planes and Subs Played Big Role In Wiping Out British Warships Off Malaya

Brilliant victories of the Battle of the Japan Sea, the battles off Malaya, Surabaya, Batavia and others would not have been possible had not the scouting planes, submarine or ships transmitted messages that revealed the whereabouts of the enemy vessels.

Following is the account of activities leading up to the sinking of the two British battleships, the Prince of Wales and Repulse, off the Malay Coast as told to the Naval Press Corps by a captain of a Japanese submarine operating in the southern regions.

"Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our craft left with others for southern waters to take up patrol duty. No sooner had we reached our destination than we were informed that two of the enemy capital ships were in the port of Singapore and instructed us to attack and sink them if they left their base.

"December 9 was a very bad day, with heavy clouds hovering over the sea and constant squalls reducing the visibility to almost nil but we continuously kept a sharp look-out for the enemy battleships.

Sub Sights Battleships

"Suddenly, at 3:15 p.m., two dark spots were reflected in the periscope. As we approached nearer to the objects, I could see clearly that they were two warships steaming northward. One of the ships had an extraordinarily high mast and its bridge was constructed in a peculiar shape, giving every indication that it was the enemy capital ship, Repulse. The weather had prevented me from getting a clear view of the other vessel, but I could see vaguely that it was a ship of the 35,000-ton class. However, that was enough to make out that this was the other battleship, the Prince of Wales.

"Just then, a terrific squall came and it was impossible for me to see even 100 meters away. I ordered the release of the first torpedo then, but when the squall had cleared, the two enemy ships were out of sight, leading to a belief that the torpedo had apparently missed its mark and that the enemy had proceeded on its way.

"Failing to spot them again, our craft came up to the surface at 4:20 p.m. and started at full speed toward a direction most probably taken by the enemy ships.

Scout Plane Contacted

"While we were frantically searching for the lost enemy, a scout plane wired us, inquiring if they were really the Prince of Wales and Repulse as the two ships were still said to be in Singapore. I wired back immediately, confirming that they were definitely the eney capital ships our forces were searching for.

"The so-called 'sixth sense' that led me to take a course we had followed had proved correct as we again sighted them toward 6 p.m. They were now heading southward, directly toward our craft.

"Suddenly they turned northward again, and immediately, two planes took off from their deck for scouting purposes, obliging us to submerge deep into the sea to avoid detection.

"When we came up, the enemy had again disappeared and we continued our search vainly until 9 p.m. when complete darkness enveloped us.

"The search continued until the morning of December 10 but still without result. Shortly afterward, we learned that another submarine had sighted them.

"Toward 11 a.m., two large formations of Imperial Air Units passed overhead, each bomber carrying a large aerial torpedo that looked menacingly down upon us. We waved at the pilots silently, sincerely hoping for their success in the ensuing battle.

"At 2 p.m., we received a wire, informing us of the sinking of the Repulse, and 50 minutes later, the sinking of the other capital ship, the Prince of Wales."

CAIRO HOSTILE TO LONDON

Anti-British Sentiment Strong—Rommel Cheered

D.N.B.

SOFIA, March 5.—The Bulgarian paper, Dewnik, featured an article containing reports from members of the Bulgarian as well as other Legations in Cairo, which have now arrived in Sofia.

These reports stated that the sentiment in Egypt recently had become much more hostile toward England than ever before. During the past weeks, huge demonstrations had taken place in Cairo in which thousands of civilians participated and cries cheering Commander-in-Chief of the German Panzer Division in North Africa, Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, the "heroic victor over England," who would free the Egyptian people from the British yoke could be heard.

Anti-British calls could also be heard at other demonstrations outside the Royal Castle, where anti-British posters were carried by the Arab demonstrators.

GRADY BOUND FOR INDIA

Will Head U.S. Supply Mission to New Delhi

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 5.—Official quarters have revealed that Dr. Henry F. Grady, who visited East Asia last year as President Roosevelt's personal representative, has been appointed to head the United States supply mission to India, it was reported here from Washington today.

Delegates from the United States will leave for New Delhi as soon as the reorganization of the new India war statutes are completed, the report said.

However, it was not known whether Dr. Grady will represent the White House during the mission.

Shigemitsu in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 6.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China, arrived here from Nanking this afternoon. Mr. Shigemitsu made a round of courtesy calls on official Japanese organizations here immediately on his arrival.

Air Supremacy Admitted

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—The New York Times today editorially admitted that the Japanese Air Forces has won complete aerial supremacy in Java when the newspaper declared, "Soldiers of the united nations must hide in ditches and shake their fists at enemy planes filling an uncontested sky," according to reports reaching here from New York today.

The American paper declared that a successful defense of Java now is hopeless, saying, "at best the Dutch stand can only be another delaying action while the main battlefield shifts to India."

Further admission that Java will be abandoned in favor of India as a receiving point for Anglo-American reinforcements was made by the New York Times which said that India's ports must remain open "for vital supplies that must soon begin to flow from America."

NAVY DAY TO BE FETED WITH GALA FESTIVITIES

Ministry Outlines Program for May 27—Landing Party Men to Parade

The Navy Ministry has recently decided on the program of events to take place on May 27, Navy Day, reports Domei.

According to the plan outlined, Navy Day will be marked with parades in Tokyo, holding a regatta in the Sumida River, and displaying exhibitions of war trophies captured during the Malay campaign.

As the coming Navy Day is the first since the start of the current war in which the Imperial Navy has achieved a historical victory, the occasion will be celebrated with great rejoicing and gratefulness of the whole nation and grand festivities are expected to be held all over the country.

The events to be sponsored by the Navy Ministry is as follows.

1. The landing party of the Navy preceded by the Navy band is to march along the main streets of the capital to the Yasukuni Shrine, where it will pay homage to the heroic war-dead.

2. The Navy Ministry will distribute pamphlets titled "Z-Signal Flag," to the public in general.

3. The Ministry will present photographs of the historic Battle of Hawaii to the national schools all over the country.

4. The Ministry is to sponsor a regatta competed in by the Navy Corps at the Sumida River in Tokyo.

5. Exhibitions of the war trophies taken in the Malay sectors are to be held at leading department stores in the capital.

Captain Hideo Hiraide, chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, will make a speech on that evening representing the Navy.

BANDOENG REPUTED AS JAVA'S CITADEL

Fall of City Forming Natural Fortress, Will Mean End of D.E.I. Regime

Under the irresistible attacks of the Japanese Forces, the Dutch Government has deserted the capital, Batavia, and retired to the natural fortress of Bandoeng. But already the Batavia-Bandoeng highway is resounding with the tramp of marching feet as the Imperial Forces close in on this last citadel of the Dutch Government.

Taisaku Machida, 20-year resident of Java and lately head of the Bandoeng Art School, gives an interesting first-hand account of the natural fortress of Bandoeng in an interview with the Yomiuri on March 4. Mr. Machida returned to Japan last December.

"Toward the end of last year," said Mr. Machida, "the Dutch kept one division in Batavia and two divisions in Bandoeng. The two cities are connected by two railways and several motor roads, and formed the bases of the Dutch forces. The Imperial Forces' attacks severed the lines of contact between the two cities and the defenses of Java began to go down one after another.

"The motor roads between Batavia and Bandoeng may be divided into three classes, the northern, western and the southern roads.

"From the town of Sebang to the northern coast, a stretch of land about 60 kilometers long and 30 kilometers wide, forms the only British settlement in Java. About 300 years ago, during the Dutch-British war, the Dutch were pressed for money, and sold the land to the Chinese.

"One hundred and sixty years ago, the British bought the land from the Chinese, and since then this piece of land has formed an independent British settlement in this middle of the Dutch possessions. I learned the news of its occupation by the Imperial Forces with great pleasure.

"On the road to Bandoeng from Sebang, one passes through forests of rubber trees, tea plantations, and green paddyfields. In the near distance, the mountain of Tanku ban Prau looks like an overturned boat as its name implies. It is about 30 kilometers to Bandoeng, and a splendid 20-foot motor road runs all the way to the city.

Both sides of the road are lined with pill-boxes, the black, gaping muzzles of their guns facing the road; trenches disfigure the landscape as far as the eye can reach; and barbed-wire entanglements cover the countryside like a swarm of black spiders.

"After crossing the Tanku ban Prau, the traveler can see the city of Bandoeng right below his feet. Bandoeng is a natural fortress, for it is surrounded by a natural barrier of mountains.

"During the last World War, the Dutch realized its strategic importance, and planned to establish the seat of their Government there. For some reason, the Government chose Batavia, but Bandoeng became the seat of the Dutch War Ministry, Communications, Building, and Mining Departments. It became the military base of the Dutch. Huge stores of arms and ammunition were kept there and six airdromes were built.

Fall Means End of D.E.I.

"The population is 250,000, of which 20,000 are pure Dutch. It is the only city in Java with so many Dutchmen. All the fashions in the Dutch East Indies originated from Bandoeng, and its fall will mark the end of the Dutch East Indies.

"I think the fall of Java will begin with the capture of Tjiratjap Harbor. I visited this harbor last year and found that preparations for war had been completed. Special railroads had been constructed and warehouses and barracks faced the harbor. There were about 20 of these barracks.

"The Dutch Government regarded this town as being of the utmost importance, for it afforded a point of contact with Australia, and an avenue of escape out of Java."

R.A.F. Raid on Paris Shocks Washington

(Continued From Page 1)

about 650 civilians were killed.

French Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, who happened to be visiting Paris at the time paid a visit to the hospital, where those wounded by the raid were being given medical attention.

In this connection, it is claimed that toward the end of January, British parachutists landed on the northern French coast, and these developments have further strained the relations between France, and the British Empire and the United States.

A Saigon newspaper, in its editorial on March 5 declared:

"The recent British air raid on Paris was an attempt by Premier Winston Churchill, whose position has now become precarious, to answer a portion of public opinion. That is to say it is quite clear that the British intention was to make France suffer from material shortage, to increase the unemployed and to create uneasiness among the French people.

"We have already suffered from the treachery of the British Empire in Algeria and Syria, and we should decide our future attitude after fully recognizing these facts.

"The re-appointment of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell to the post of Commander-in-Chief in India and Burma shows that Great Britain has already given up the defense of the Netherlands East Indies. Now the Netherlands must defend herself in East Asia, just as she had also to do in Europe.

"Also the fact that the United States, in cooperation with the British Empire, obtained the right of cultivating rubber in Brazil shows her intention to obtain there the supply of rubber, which she used to get from Malaya. This also has revealed the weak spot of the American manufacturing industry."

Tojo Encourages War Widows

Eighty-nine war widows who have just finished their special training to qualify them as national school teachers at Tokyo, Gifu, Hyogo and Hiroshima were invited to dinner by Premier General Hideki Tojo and Mrs. Tojo at the War Minister's official residence, Thursday evening. To those widows who are about to start on their new life with bright hope and determination, Premier Tojo spoke kindly and particularly asked them to fulfil their duties, bring up their children well and thus to become models for the general public. That, he said, was the best way to satisfy the spirit of their husbands who had sacrificed their lives bravely in service to the nation. Mrs. Toshi Hida, 29, from Gifu, responded and thanked the Premier on behalf of those invited. Picture shows Premier Tojo addressing the war widows.

NEW BOLIVIAN CABINET PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED

Changes Made by Premier Castillo Favorably Received By Newspapers

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—The Bolivian Press has received favorably the new list of Bolivian Cabinet members, as announced by President General Enrique Penaranda del Castillo, according to reports received in Buenos Aires last night, the German News Agency reported from the Argentine capital today.

The new Bolivian Cabinet members include Anze Matienzo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Joachin Aspula, Minister of Finance, and General Miguel Candia, Minister of Defense, D.N.B.

said.

Other new Ministers are General Felipe Rivero, Minister of Interior; General Julio Sanjinez, Minister of Public Works; Alberto Gutierrez, Minister of Economy; Remy Ephino, Minister of Education; Urturo Escalier, Minister of Labor and Adolfo Vilar, Minister of Agriculture.

U.S. Raises Spy Scare To Hide War Defeats

(Continued From Page 1)

have taken place each time following a military or naval reverse which the American authorities attempted to conceal from the public. The most recent outrage had taken place on the heels of the great naval disasters at Surabaya and Batavia.

"According to press reports the American authorities decided to oust from the entire West coast 140 Axis nationals, and 120 Japanese, the majority of whom are American citizens by birth. Such persecutions of the Japanese and Axis nationals on the part of the American Government by forcibly and summarily ejecting them from areas where they have lived law-abiding lives for many years clearly shows in what state of consternation the American authorities find themselves."

In conclusion, Mr. Hori tendered his heartiest sympathies to his countrymen and the German and Italian citizens who are made the victims of American spy-phobia.

Eire Bans Porter Export

Transocean

LISBON, February 21.—The export of Irish porter to Britain will be prohibited unless Britain furnishes Eire with as much wheat, as barley was used for producing this porter. Managers of Irish breweries have informed their customers in Ulster that they must get into touch with their own Government in this matter.

FRENCH EX-LEADERS ARRAIGNED IN COURT

Daladier Testifies Mobilization Ineffective—Gamelin Reticent During Trial

Asahi Service

LYONS, March 3.—Edouard Daladier, former Premier and General Maurice Gamelin, former Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, were the prominent figures today at their trial for responsibility in connection with the defeat of France, now being held here.

Today's trial was commenced with the questioning of Mr. Daladier. His statements revealed the condition of war industry while he was the Premier. He explained how general mobilization was ineffective due to the sabotage of workers, and production decrease due to the sacrifice for private interest of capitalists. He further explained the condition of French general mobilization in 1936 in the following words:

"The French Government spent 600,000,000 francs for obtaining materials and machinery for war industries, and also imported from the United States alone 4,000 machines for the production of modern arms, and more from Sweden and Canada. These materials and machines were used for establishing new war industries. During my term of office, the number of war industry plants in France increased from 7,000 to 14,000. In State-operated war industry plants was invested 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 francs. Although war industries were thus highly developed, the French Supreme Command mobilized skilled labor and caused the reduction in production, despite my desire that skilled workers should not be called to the colors. Out of 500,000 skilled workmen 200,000 were mobilized, and of engineers working at war industry plants, 40 per cent were made army officers. When the Supreme Command realized this great mistake it was too late."

Then General Maurice Gamelin was put on trial, but throughout the entire questioning, he remained silent, and consequently the judge read the following charge:

"The defendant did not make proper preparations for training the French army, nor did he do anything to aid war industry. Furthermore, during the war, the defendant was criticized by various French officers concerning the question of the army structure, and also made such decisions as to cause miserable results in firing lines and behind the guns."

Even when this charge was read General Gamelin did not utter a word.

Japanese Units Used Colored Parachutes In Spectacular Descent on Timor Island

The assault on the Dutch island of Timor began with the suddenness of a bursting thundercloud on February 20.

Acting in close cooperation, the Imperial Army and Naval Forces carried out a forced landing on the southwestern coast, and swept on toward Koepang.

Simultaneously, the parachute troops of the Imperial Forces descended out of the blue on the plains east of Koepang and completely occupied the strategic centers in the western part of Timor. The Naval Air Forces cooperated with the parachute troops and bombed the entire island. Thus, the attack on Timor Island was made from the sea, land and air.

An Asahi correspondent, who is also a member of the Imperial Naval Press Section, accompanied one of the bombers and managed to get a vivid record of this historic assault on Timor Island. His report, appearing in the Asahi on March 6, follows:

Like Lords of the Skies

The bomber squadrons of the Imperial Navy hurtled through the air in the direction of Timor, unchallenged and unmolested, complete lords of the southern skies.

The tropic sun glared down on us, and we could feel the heat despite the altitude. As I looked out at the other planes, their silver wings glittered and flashed in the bright glare of the sun, and the throb of the powerful engines as we sped through the air was exhilirating indeed.

As I looked down, the volcano on Lomblem Island was sending up a thin trail of steamy smoke. A few minutes later, the cobalt blue of Koepang leapt into my field of vision.

Koepang had already been bombed by the earlier squadrons, and was spouting up thick black spirals of smoke from several different areas on the outskirts of the city.

All the military establishments had been destroyed. The artillery entrenchment at Sapa had also been bombed, and the once powerful battery there was now nothing but a smoking ruin.

We circled over the coast, and saw several transport ships. Perhaps the Naval and Army Forces were carrying out their landing operations here?

'Message of Death' Released

Suddenly harsh, rasping noises reached my ears, and my hair threatened to stand on end at the unexpected and uncanny sounds. But it was only that of the bombs being released. I looked out and saw the black deadly missiles dropping down from the white bellies of the planes ahead of me.

A wide plain stretched out below us, with a white ribbon of road running through it.

On both sides of the road were enemy entrenchments. The bombs hurtled down and a few moments later, puffs of smoke and dust obliterated the entrenchments from sight.

Even as the bombs exploded, our fighter squadrons swooped down and swept the enemy entrenchments with deadly machine-gun fire.

At this moment, other squadrons appeared and flew slowly over the plain. These were the planes which were going to unload their human bombs, the parachutists.

As I watched with bated breath, white, circular blobs appeared suddenly beneath the planes, silhouetted with vivid clearness against the dark green of the plain below.

Suddenly yellow blobs appeared among the white, then red blobs, and I thought I was dreaming. Then I realized that the parachutists were using parachutes of different colors.

Above them, the fighter squadrons were darting here and there, sweeping the entrenchments with their machine-gun fire, and safely covering the descent of the parachutists.

Parachutists Land Safely

Our plane dived down, almost skimming the ground, and I saw that the foremost of the parachutists had already landed on Timor soil. One by one they cast off their parachutes and assembled in the middle of the field.

A red-painted enemy truck was fleeing in the direction of Koepang along the single roadway running through the plain. Several herd of cattle were moving restlessly here and there on the plain, wondering what the din was all about. The enemy had fled, for they had lost all fight at seeing their foe drop down on them from the skies.

The fighter squadrons circled above the plain, alert, vigilant, and above them the bombers were sweeping round in wide circles, the tropic sun glinting on the Rising Sun insignia painted on their silver wings, and casting their huge shadows on the plain of Timor.

Economic Strength Of Japanese Noted

(Continued From Page 1)

that the time spent by big convoys in the harbors must be shortened by one and a half days if the convoy system for the next six months is to run smoothly.

Meanwhile, the Daily Express has declared that 20 per cent of the dockyard workers "do not do the work as they should."

Stating that the workers often spent 40 minutes for a cup of tea, the Daily Express said reports from all war production branches show inefficient and unsatisfactory work.

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Factors in Success Of Navy Force Told

(Continued From Page 1)

'death defying' fleet of the Imperial Navy.

"In addition to this, the various squadrons of the Japanese Fleet, such as the cruiser, minelayer, undersea craft and the aircraft squadrons operated in close cooperation despite the differences of their respective duties. In other words, our Navy displayed its totalitarian power in the sea battles off Java.

"Our Imperial Navy, which has yet a great reserve strength is watching over the Pacific and the Indian Oceans and intends to continue fighting till it destroys the last remaining warship of the enemy.

"On this occasion, I should like to ask the whole nation to be alive to this 'spirit of annihilation,' which is traditional and characteristic of the Japanese Navy and do their utmost for the attainment of the final victory."

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, March 6

ASAHI—Wartime Consciousness Further Enhanced
YOMIURI—Guerrilla Warfare and People's Determination
KOKUMIN—Collapse of Allied Forces
MIYAKO—Britain Unmasked

Wartime Consciousness Further Enhanced

ASAHI

At dawn of March 4, our Empire saw enemy planes for the first time over its territory. With our crack air units repulsing them completely, the enemy could hardly do anything. We must, however, fully remember the fact and strengthen further our defenses in the future. Before the opening of the war against the United States and Britain, we had all expected that enemy planes would raid our Empire. But during the past three months since the outbreak of the war, excepting minor raids staged by the enemy on our possessions in the South Seas, we have thus far not been subjected to enemy air raids, indicating the solidness of our defense structure. Since the current war is carried out over a vast expanse of area, it is not strange even if the enemy should stage guerrilla warfare unexpectedly.

Although 30 enemy planes attacked Minamitorijima Island on March 4, seven of them were sent down after an engagement lasting for nearly an hour, while our side suffered eight casualties besides the loss of a building. As in the attack on Otori Island, former Wake Island, on February 24, the enemy will most likely try to attack scantily defended islands in the Pacific with an aircraft carrier in the future. Although it is rather dubious whether or not the enemy will be able to approach our mainland which is tightly patrolled day and night, we should never neglect our defenses. In this sense, the air alarm sounded in Tokyo and other localities on the morning of March 5 at the report of the appearance of airplanes of unknown nationality, which was followed by strict precautionary measures, must be said a heaven-sent opportunity for the strengthening of our preparations against the enemy's guerrilla warfare.

On the very same morning, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, at the third day session of the gubernatorial conference, pointed out that, despite successive victories being scored by the Imperial Forces, the nation must fully expect that guerrilla warfare will be staged by the enemy in the sphere under our control. Premier General Hideki Tojo, at the same meeting, stressed the further tightening of our air defense measures.

The time has finally come for the 100,000,000 subjects of the Empire to defend their land with the same grim determination as that of the officers and men on the first line front for the maintenance of production and safety of transportation. We firmly believe the air raid on Minamitorijima Island and the air alarm sounded in the capital served effectively to enhance our wartime consciousness.

Guerrilla Warfare and People's Determination

YOMIURI

Enemy planes, though their nationality is still unknown, appeared over Minamitorijima Island at daybreak on March 4. Judging from the fact that a United States fleet led by an aircraft carrier recently appeared in the vicinity of Marshall Islands and also attacked Otori Island, former Wake Island, the raid made on Minamitorijima Island Wednesday morning may be viewed as guerrilla warfare attempted by the U.S. aircraft carrier. Although the damage suffered by our side was slight, as pointed out in the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters Thursday, the situation commands our constant precaution.

Minimizing the defeats the Allied forces have been suffering since the outbreak of the war, the Roosevelt administration has been trying to conceal the fact from the people. The successive occupation by the Imperial Forces of Hongkong, Manila and Singapore as well as the virtual annihilation of the combined fleet of the Allied navies in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean, which exposed the fate of Java to imminent danger, however, have made it impossible for them to conceal their setbacks any longer. On top of these serious defeats, the shelling of the Californian coast by our submarine gave a great shock to the American people. Thus, in order to appease, even temporarily, the distrust and dissatisfaction of the people with the Government, the Roosevelt administration will undoubtedly try to intensify their guerrilla warfare in the Pacific in the future.

Although the Imperial Navy has seized control of the sea and air in the Pacific Ocean, in view of the fact that the battlefield covers a vast expanse of waters extending over 6,700 square nautical miles, it is quite likely for the remaining United States fleet to appear near our mainland despite strict surveillance being maintained by the mighty Imperial Navy.

On the same day, the Imperial Headquarters announced that the situation commands stricter precaution against possible enemy raids. Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, at the third day meeting of the gubernatorial conference, warned the nation to be fully prepared to meet guerrilla tactics of the enemy and urged the people to carry out their duties calmly and to overcome all difficulties. We must renew our determination for the perfection of our defenses on the home front.

Collapse of Allied Forces

KOKUMIN

With the military operations of the Imperial Forces in Java Island progressing rapidly, the fate of Surabaya, pivotal city in the eastern part of the island, and Bandoeng, key strategic point, is reported to be hanging in the balance now. Although some more time will be required for the complete occupation of the entire Netherlands East Indies, we must conclude that the Pacific War is about to end in decisive defeat of the Allied forces.

Due to the fall of the entire Malay Peninsula and Singapore, the Allies have lost their joint base of operation, and, with the imminent fall of Java Island, their encirclement structure is now crumbling. The transfer of General Archibald Wavell to India and the disbandment of the Allied military headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific means the collapse of their joint operation. With the annihilation of the remaining naval forces of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia in the sea battles off Batavia and Surabaya of late, they have nothing left to collaborate with.

What is more fatal to the Allies than the collapse of their joint military front is the antagonism—shifting of each other's responsibility and mud-flinging—among the United States, Britain, Australia and the Netherlands. As the isolation of Australia became clear following the fall of Singapore, Premier John Curtin and other high officials of the Australian Government began to severely assail the British and United States Governments, particularly the former, for their irresponsible attitude. Major-General Gordon Bennet, former commander of the Australian troops in Singapore who recently reached his homeland after barely escaping from Java Island, is the first man to assail the British Government.

The situation is quite similar in the Netherlands East Indies, Vice-Governor van Mook and influential personages of the Netherlands have openly expressed their indignation against the United States and Britain. They have, however, no one to blame for their present predicament but themselves. They must only repent for the lack of their foresightedness. Due either to the foresighted policy of their Governments or willing cooperation of the people, Malaya, Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China were saved from destruction. As long as they try to put up the so-called scorched earth policy, nothing can save the Netherlands East Indies.

Britain Unmasked

MIYAKO

The appointment by the British Government of General Archibald Wavell as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India and Burma, relieving him of the command of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, is reported to have caused a great shock to Australia and the Netherlands East Indies. Fully realizing the impossibility of halting the Japanese advance, Britain only resorted to its old tactics of leaving the Netherlands East Indies to its fate. Instead of assuming the joint responsibility for defense of Java, Britain is cleverly trying to shift its responsibility to the Netherlands East Indies. Indignation manifested by the Netherlands and Australia over the British attitude is only natural, but such is the true color of the British.

Java is the last base of resistance left for the Allied forces. Batavia, is not only the capital of the Netherlands East Indies, but has been the base of operation for the so-called ABCD forces. Notwithstanding this fact, the loyal and gallant Imperial Forces lost no time in effecting landing operations after destroying the combined fleet of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia in the sea battles of Batavia and Surabaya. They are now carrying on a powerful thrust into the heart of the island. Since the control over the sea and air in the Southwestern Pacific has completely fallen into our hands, no matter how desperately they try, it is utterly impossible for the United States and Britain to stage counter-offensives on Japan. Regardless of the transfer of General Wavell, the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific have virtually been destroyed and the so-called ABCD line has been cut to pieces.

Strongly urging the Australian and Dutch authorities to reflect over their attitudes, Premier General Hideki Tojo declared in his address at the Imperial Diet on January 21 to the following effect: "As regards the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, if they continue as at present their attitude of resisting Japan, we will show no mercy in crushing them. But, if their peoples come to understand Japan's real intentions and express willingness to collaborate with us, we will not hesitate to extend them our help with full understanding for their welfare and progress." As obstinate they are, these countries even did not try to understand our intentions and invited upon themselves the predicament they are in now by solely relying upon the United States and Britain. Although the Vice-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies and the former Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Government are reported to have blamed those two countries for their irresponsible attitude, it is too late now. Unless Australia reflects over its attitude, it will follow a similar fate as that of the East Indies.

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